

BELTS

BELTS

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THE
NOBBY BELTS FOR THIS YEAR JUST
RECEIVED. SEE OUR ASSORTMENT.

Challoner & Mitchell

47 GOVERNMENT ST.

BELTS

BELTS

The
Famous
And
Refreshing



A
Genuine
Summer
Beverage

Schlitz Beer

Hudson's Bay Co.

AGENTS.

A GOOD KICKER



Usually gets there where a less assertive
individual is lost in the shuffle.

You must have a good cause for a kick
if you are not dealing with us and taking
advantage of our prices.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR . . . \$1.10 sack.
THREE STAR FLOUR . . . \$1.10 sack.
FLAKE BARLEY . . . 4 lbs. for 25c.
QUAKER OATS . . . 2 lbs. 25c.
TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER . . . 50c. box

Leave your orders for Preserving Peaches.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

TO CANNERS AND OTHERS

We are fully stocked to supply you with
DRY GOODS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and
DRILLS.

All orders shipped same day as received.
Write us for samples and Quotations.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street, VICTORIA, B.C.

WALL PAPER SALE.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS
Double Trading Stamps
For balance of July.

ALL PRICES REDUCED

MELLOR'S STORE, 76-78 FORT STREET,
above Douglas Street.

Lime!

Lime!

Marble Bay Lime.

(Trade Mark.)

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market.
Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE
MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)

FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY"
BRAND will go further than six of any
other lime on the market.

OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A
SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR
PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE
SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in
stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Established 1885. Telephone 294.

W. JONES Auctioneer.
Real Estate and
General Commission Agent

Furniture, Real Estate, Farm Stock Sold on
Commission. Highest Prices Obtained, Sat-
isfaction Guaranteed. Furnished and Un-
furnished Residences To Rent and For Sale
in all parts. All business strictly confi-
dential.

73 and 73½ YATES STREET.

TENNIS GOODS.

FISHING TACKLE.

All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery,
Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books,
etc., at

FOX'S.

**For
Connoisseurs
Only**

**R. P. Rithet & Co.,
Limited.**

Pacific Coast Agents



**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.**

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Premium Income \$4,206,040.00
Reserve Fund \$5,377,895.00

Settlement of all Claims made without reference to
Head Office by

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.
General Agents for British Columbia.

**Houde's
STRAIGHT CUT
Cigarettes**
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC
ARE BETTER THAN
THE BEST.

**The Saunders' Grocery Co.,
LIMITED.**

Beg to inform their friends and the public in general that their stock of

**FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES
WINES AND SPIRITS**

Is now complete, and comprises a most varied assortment of the best the market affords. A personal inspection is most cordially invited, when our prices will be found to be as economical as any other house in the city.

THE SAUNDERS' GROCERY CO., Ltd., 39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET
PHONE 28.

THE GUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.
LEADING AUCTIONEERS

Auction Sale

**VALUABLE
FURNITURE**

NEWCOMBE PIANO, BABY GRAND
PIANO AND EFFECTS.

2 p.m. Wednesday, July 25

In the Salerooms, 37 Langley Street.

Including Upright Pianoforte, by Newcombe, in excellent condition, and the condition; a Baby Grand Pianoforte by A. M. McPhail & Co., Boston, one of the best instruments of its kind in British Columbia, a splendid instrument for a hotel or large room; very nice Solid Oak Bedstead, with handsome B. P. Glass; Oak and other Bedsteads; Ash Bedsteads; Wire, Box and Top Mattresses; Bed Lounges; 6 H. B. Dining Chairs; 4 Walnut Chairs; Oak Rockers, Arm Chairs and Centre Tables; Walnut doo, Brussels and Tapestry Carpeta Capital Low Arm Sewing Machine in good order; Sideboard; 30 yards Floorcloth; 25 yards Linen; Fine "Redwood" Cooking Range, in good condition; a large lot of Household Crockery and Cutlery; 2 Rollers; Gents' Bicycles; Ladies' do., and a large number of other Furnishings that will be seen in for sale on morning of sale.

THE GUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

WANTED
ATHABASCA
PAYNE

And all standard mining shares. Do not buy or sell without calling upon us.

THE GUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

WE BUY

All kinds of personal property.

Furnished houses a specialty. THE

CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

37 Langley Street and 37 Trounce Avenue.

J. F. FOULKES & CO.

MINING AND STOCK BROKERS.

WANTED—10,000 NOBLE FIVE

We are in a position to quote a definite price on any of the standard mining stocks without awaiting confirmation of telegrams which has been the case heretofore, when the stock in demand is not held locally, FIRE INSURANCE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

35 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

19, 21, 23 Broughton st., foot of Broad

ACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS

AND BUSSSES SUPPLIED AT ANY

OUR HOUR OF THE DAY OR

NIGHT.

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first class operations performed.

Office: 115 Government Street.

New Island

POTATOES

At \$1.25 per 100.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., LTD.

Free Delivery City Market.

Feeling In Europe

**Situation in China Discussed
in the European Capitals.**

**Proposed Memorial Services
at St. Paul's Cathedral
Postponed.**

**French Government Still Have
Hopes That Legations
Are Safe.**

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 21.—The request of Secretary Hay to the powers to make an immediate forward movement upon Pekin is not likely to meet with any success in England. Lord Salisbury is as eager as the American secretary of state to adopt such a step, but he is practically convinced that it will be impossible until September on account of climatic conditions and the allies' lack of equipment.

Beyond a courteous reply that England is willing to co-operate in any movement that the commanders on the spot may deem advisable, nothing is likely to come of the latest American effort to reach the Chinese capital, Pekin, in the immediate future, would be military suicide. The government's attitude may be described as a philosophic determination to grin and bear it, hoping for the best, yet fearing the worst, until troops and climatic conditions enable the troops to enter Pekin and ascertain without a shadow of doubt the extent and cause of China's present disintegration. Until that is accomplished every opinion worth repeating is suspended, not only regarding the future of China, but also as to the nature and severity of the retribution to be exacted.

Meanwhile British journals, which are bound to express opinion of some sort, and a majority of British people who are unable to restrain their feelings in the face of this far eastern horror, declare that in so great an emergency no risk is too great. Minister Conger's telegram has introduced into the situation already reached with uncertainties and perplexities, a still further element of doubt. The greatest sufferer in this respect is Dr. John Colt, the venerable dean of St. Paul's. A few hours after the despatch giving the news of the receipt of a message from Minister Conger was published, the government issued a notice that the dean's projected memorial service on Monday for the victims of the Pekin massacre was undertaken without its sanction. Simultaneously letters appeared in the papers from relatives of those at Pekin, saying the dean had exhibited indecent haste, while the aristocratic Morning Post denounced the cathedral dignitaries in terms almost as strong as did the Boxers themselves, whereupon the dean got up his back and declared that it was too late to cancel the service, but owing to pressure from high quarters to-day he had consented to postpone it.

According to the Statist Russia is likely to bear the brunt of the financial burden of the Chinese crisis, on account of the probability that that government will be obliged to incur a large outlay to protect Siberia, while if the government should try to hold Manchuria the outlay would be still greater. The Statist says, however, that this would benefit other European markets, as the probability is that much Russian gold will have to be sent to London, Paris and Berlin, partly to meet the interest of the Russian debt held abroad and mostly to pay all the obligations.

Though the Russian censorship is again most severe, telegrams reached here today from St. Petersburg that Birogostok was taken by the Chinese, who seized a large amount of money in the Russo-Chinese bank there. All reports agree that the Russian government now considers that Russia is actually at war with China; that the shilly-shally policy hitherto maintained will now be dropped; that Russia is now hurriedly preparing for a serious campaign in North China, separate from the other powers; and that Russia will not be able or willing under these altered circumstances to bear an adequate share in the Tien Tsin-Pekin campaign.

The Russian forces available along the border and throughout Northern China are stated to comprise 26 battalions of the line, 27 battalions of reserves, 17 Cossack regiments and 17 field batteries—altogether 78,000 men.

WILL BE CONTESTED.

Liquor Men Will Fight Against Manitoba Prohibition Law.

Winnipeg, July 21.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July 28, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of J. G. Clark, 39½ Government Street, at 12 noon, Saturday, July

GEO. MORISON & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1862.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
55 GOVERNMENT ST.

The Legations Are Safe

At Least So Say Chinese Of-
ficials in Reports
to Powers.

Tien Tsin and Vicinity Evac-
uated by the Chinese
Hordes.

By Associated Press.

Brussels, July 21.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Fabreau, has received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated to-day:

"A telegram from the governor of Shan Tung announces that the ministers were safe on July 20. They were under the guardianship of the Chinese authorities. Li Hung Chang has arrived at Shanghai."

Washington, July 21.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, communicated to the secretary of state this morning two important telegrams. The first is from the director of posts and telegrams in Shanghai, and says:

"Fortunate that Ministerong's telegraphic reply has come. An imperial decree of the 22nd this moon (corresponding to July 18) stated that all ministers were safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang is proceeding northward to suppress the riot. He will find it difficult to go."

The second telegram is from Li Kuiyi, viceroy of Nanking, dated July 21, and was read by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock this morning. It is as follows:

"According to an edict of 22nd of this moon (July 18), with the exception of the German minister who was killed by anarchists, there is no one to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other ministers, for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately unharmed."

Paris, July 21.—Yu Kenk, the Chinese minister here, to-day handed to the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, an imperial edict, dated July 18, giving the assurances that all the foreign ministers in Pekin, except Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, were then safe and sound, under the protection of the imperial court.

CHINESE EVACUATE.
London, July 21.—The admiralty this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Seymour:

"Then Tsin and neighboring territory evacuated by Chinese."

Big Battle in Progress

Heavy Artillery Firing Heard In
the Vicinity of Mid-
dleburg.

Lord Roberts Attacks Strong-
Hold of the Boers
in Force.

By Associated Press.
Lorenzo Marques, July 21.—A despatch from Machadodorp says that heavy artillery fire has been reported in the neighborhood of Middleburg, where it is reported, the Boers have prepared to retire upon the approach of the British.

Among the prisoners passing through Nooitgeroericht this week were a number of Canadians captured at Greylingsstad. Four German officers, who have been acting as President Kruger's military advisers, have just arrived, having received orders from Berlin to proceed to active service in China.

London, July 21.—A despatch from Capetown, dated to-day, says that Lord Roberts has attacked Middleburg in force and a big battle is in progress. President Kruger is with the burghers, directing the defence.

The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Victoria, July 21.—Little, temporarily commanding the third brigade, reports that on July 9 he came in contact, near Middlebury, with Dewet's force, which broke through Hunter's cordon."

The fighting lasted until dusk, when Dewet's force, being repulsed, broke into two parties. Little's casualties were slight. He buried five Boers.

"Hamilton and Mahon continued their eastward march yesterday and should join hands with Pole-Carew to-day, near Euston Fabrikken station."

"A body of the enemy wrecked a train carrying sick between Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom on July 19."

A WARM CITY.

Extreme Heat Keeps Visitors Away
From Paris Exposition.

Paris, July 21.—During last week the barometer registered between 90 and 95 degrees, touching the maximum on Friday, when 102 was recorded in the shade, making it the hottest day ever recorded in Paris. The extreme heat continues today without any indication of a break in the hot spell. The streets during the week were deserted at midday and remained so throughout the afternoon by all except business people.

Many cases of sunstroke were treated to-day. The weather had a very unfavorable influence upon the attendance at the exposition. Parisians kept away entirely and only the provincials here for a short stay braved the sun's rays. The big drop in the number of visitors brought about an instantaneous lull in the price of tickets, which sold for 75 centimes when the show opened. They gradually dropped to 45 centimes, at which price they had been standing for the past few weeks. Yesterday, however, the hawkers had difficulty in securing buyers at 25 centimes.

The Battle of Tien Tsin

Details of the Big Fight Be-
tween Allies and
Chinese.

Terrible Fire Kept Up by De-
fenders of the
City.

By Associated Press.

New York, July 21.—The Evening World publishes a detailed story of the Tien Tsin fight. It comes from Frederick Palmer and has been copyrighted by the paper. It is as follows:

"Chee Foo, July 19, via Shanghai, July 21.—The attack on the native city of Tien Tsin on July 13 resulted in the narrowest escape from what seemed, up to midnight, would be a terrible disaster to the allies.

"The Russians went swinging to the north end and the other allies south at daybreak. The Russians were to take the forts near the city wall, and the other allies the city itself.

"Appointed Secretary.—William McNeil, of New Westminster, has been appointed private secretary to Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, and will assume his duties at once. Mr. McNeil was formerly in the employ of the government in the capacity of provincial statistician, and conducted the New Westminster Sun for some time.

"Open To-Morrow.—Messrs. North and Richardson, two of Victoria's enterprising young men, will to-morrow embark in the retail tobacco business at the corner of Government and Bastion streets. To celebrate the occasion the Fifth Regiment band will give a concert in front of the store in the evening, as will be seen by advertisement in another column.

"Memorial Hall.—The new board of management of the Jubilee hospital, having approved at their recent meeting of the erection of a memorial hall in commemoration of the brave fellows who have fallen in the South African campaign, instructions were given to Architect John Teague to prepare plans for the building. These will be submitted to the board at an early date, and if adopted the subscription lists will be immediately reopened and an effort made to have this tribute to British Columbia's worthy sons completed before the end of the year.

"Travel Is Good.—C. E. McPherson,

passenger agent of the C. P. R., arrived through from Winnipeg yesterday morning, being accompanied down from Vancouver by Assistant Passenger Agent E. J. Coyle. Mr. McPherson states that the tide of immigration is flowing strongly westward.

""The Cassiar seat still monopolized the interest of the members of the legislature yesterday. Of course, there were not many in the city, as a considerable number are spending the Sundays of this warm spell out of town, and of those who did cross the Bay, the ministers were so hard at work as to remain practically invisible. Among the others, however, the situation was pretty well threshed out, and all sorts of conjectures were the result. Little credence was given to the rumor that an attempt might be made to take the seat, although forward with a fragmentary instead of an integral skirmish line. The American marines and the Welsh Fusiliers together, under command of Waller, were on the extreme left. Then the British marines and French advanced with the Japanese along the road toward the gate on the mud wall.

""Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves, they were subjected, besides to the fire from loopholes in the fort, to a fierce fire from the embrasures in a line of fortified mud houses in their flank. Three thousand rifles were turned on them with an accuracy which left amazed every officer among the allies. The blue shirts of the American troops made them distinct marks, where the khaki uniforms of other allies could hardly be seen.

""The Americans charged into the flank fire with rush. The ground was marshy and lined with ditches. It was Col. Lusum's intention to rush the houses from which the flank fire was coming, and thus get a position for flanking the wall.

""At 12:30 the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

""The band stand is now located in a much better site than formerly, it being sheltered from the southeasterly winds by the barrier of trees which surround it.

""All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun beat them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

""Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

""At 1 o'clock Gen. Tokushina reported in writing to Dorward that the Japanese were in Dorward.

""I could see the loopholes blazing bullets and lyddite shells. No infantry could charge in face of this fire from 2 o'clock to 4. Though acting conjointly, neither Dorward nor Tokushina knew each other's whereabouts.

""Under the cover of darkness the men of the Ninth crept back from their dangerous position bearing their wounded. They exerted this movement with one man killed.

""Much need repairs have been made to the bear-pit and the children's swings. A new fence is to be erected at the foot of Catherine street and steps are to be constructed at the cliff to afford easy access to the beach. Altogether, the park is in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to the unremitting attention of Ald. Hall.

""At 2 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

""Col. Lusum picked up the colors and stood looking around, apparently for a ford. The next instant sharpshooter's bullet went through the brave colonel's abdomen.

""All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun beat them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

""Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

""The two rustic bridges have been replaced by two more artistic ones erected, designs prepared by City Assessor Northcott. A large number of new seats have also been placed at convenient positions around the park and all the signs have been repainted.

""Much need repairs have been made to the bear-pit and the children's swings. A new fence is to be erected at the foot of Catherine street and steps are to be constructed at the cliff to afford easy access to the beach. Altogether, the park is in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to the unremitting attention of Ald. Hall.

""At 2 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

""The band stand is now located in a much better site than formerly, it being sheltered from the southeasterly winds by the barrier of trees which surround it.

""All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun beat them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

""Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

""At 1 o'clock Gen. Tokushina reported in writing to Dorward that the Japanese were in Dorward.

""I could see the loopholes blazing bullets and lyddite shells. No infantry could charge in face of this fire from 2 o'clock to 4. Though acting conjointly, neither Dorward nor Tokushina knew each other's whereabouts.

""Under the cover of darkness the men of the Ninth crept back from their dangerous position bearing their wounded. They exerted this movement with one man killed.

""Much need repairs have been made to the bear-pit and the children's swings. A new fence is to be erected at the foot of Catherine street and steps are to be constructed at the cliff to afford easy access to the beach. Altogether, the park is in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to the unremitting attention of Ald. Hall.

""At 2 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

""Col. Lusum picked up the colors and stood looking around, apparently for a ford. The next instant sharpshooter's bullet went through the brave colonel's abdomen.

""All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun beat them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

""Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

""The two rustic bridges have been replaced by two more artistic ones erected, designs prepared by City Assessor Northcott. A large number of new seats have also been placed at convenient positions around the park and all the signs have been repainted.

""Much need repairs have been made to the bear-pit and the children's swings. A new fence is to be erected at the foot of Catherine street and steps are to be constructed at the cliff to afford easy access to the beach. Altogether, the park is in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to the unremitting attention of Ald. Hall.

""At 2 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

""The band stand is now located in a much better site than formerly, it being sheltered from the southeasterly winds by the barrier of trees which surround it.

""All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun beat them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

""Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

""The two rustic bridges have been replaced by two more artistic ones erected, designs prepared by City Assessor Northcott. A large number of new seats have also been placed at convenient positions around the park and all the signs have been repainted.

""Much need repairs have been made to the bear-pit and the children's swings. A new fence is to be erected at the foot of Catherine street and steps are to be constructed at the cliff to afford easy access to the beach. Altogether, the park is in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to the unremitting attention of Ald. Hall.

""At 2 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

""The band stand is now located in a much better site than formerly, it being sheltered from the southeasterly winds by the barrier of trees which surround it.

""All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun beat them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

""Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

""The two rustic bridges have been replaced by two more artistic ones erected, designs prepared by City Assessor Northcott. A large number of new seats have also been placed at convenient positions around the park and all the signs have been repainted.

""Much need repairs have been made to the bear-pit and the children's swings. A new fence is to be erected at the foot of Catherine street and steps are to be constructed at the cliff to afford easy access to the beach. Altogether, the park is in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to the unremitting attention of Ald. Hall.

""At 2 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

""The band stand is now located in a much better site than formerly, it being sheltered from the southeasterly winds by the barrier of trees which surround it.

""All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun beat them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

""Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

""The two rustic bridges have been replaced by two more artistic ones erected, designs prepared by City Assessor Northcott. A large number of new seats have also been placed at convenient positions around the park and all the signs have been repainted.

""Much need repairs have been made to the bear-pit and the children's swings. A new fence is to be erected at the foot of Catherine street and steps are to be constructed at the cliff to afford easy access to the beach. Altogether, the park is in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to the unremitting attention of Ald. Hall.

""At 2 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

""The band stand is now located in a much better site than formerly, it being sheltered from the southeasterly winds by the barrier of trees which surround it.

""All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun beat them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.

""Meanwhile the wounded struggled and crawled through the gate in the mud walls. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry litters. The doctors were hit by sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded on the 9th.

""The two rustic bridges have been replaced by two more artistic ones erected, designs prepared by City Assessor Northcott. A large number of new seats have also been placed at convenient positions around the park and all the signs have been repainted.

""Much need repairs have been made to the bear-pit and the children's swings. A new fence is to be erected at the foot of Catherine street and steps are to be constructed at the cliff to afford easy access to the beach. Altogether, the park is in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to the unremitting attention of Ald. Hall.

""At 2 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell.

""The band stand is now located in a much better site than formerly, it being sheltered from the southeasterly winds by the barrier of trees which surround it.

""All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun beat them down, and they had to drink salty marsh water.



We Rule The Dominion

CASH IS KING

Blue Trading Stamps Are as Good as Cash

They Enable the Purchaser to Secure the Very Best Returns for His Money

As some misapprehension may have been created with respect to our business by the discussion in the Board of Trade rooms regarding Trading Stamps, and the reports thereof published in the press, we desire to assure that portion of the public who purchase goods for cash, that the movement in no way unfavorably affects the Blue Trading Stamp of the Dominion Trading Stamp Company, Limited.

The agitation is altogether on the part of those not using the Blue Trading Stamp, for not one business house using Dominion stamps as a cash discount is taking part in it, neither were the Board of Trade the agitators of this movement. They recognize the value to them of the Blue Trading Stamp as a factor in inducing payment of cash and in promoting new cash business. The methods of the Dominion Trading Stamp Company are based on purely business lines.

Collectors of Blue Trading Stamps can rest assured that we intend to remain in business here, and that the rumors afloat are nothing more than the death-groans of our would-be rivals.

WE ARE, YOURS SINCERELY,

The Dominion Trading Stamp Company, Ltd.

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

HEAD OFFICE: 235 Yonge Street, Toronto.

The operation of 26 branches in Canada enables them to purchase in large quantities for cash the articles offered as premiums. These premiums have a retail value considerably above the discount represented by the stamps so that the collector obtains a substantial discount for his cash outlay.

This is the reason that the method is an attractive one to both buyer and seller, and is the best of reasons that the system when conducted on good business lines, such as ours, is certain to become a permanent factor in modern business.

Our great purchasing power is one of the many safeguards against imitators who rise up in every city and who always close their doors after a short and inglorious career, thereby strengthening our position by their fruitless attempts to do away with our system of discounting.

Ended in a Fizzle

Yesterday's Intermediate Lacrosse Match Was Not at All Satisfactory.

Other Sports in Which Victorians Engaged Yesterday—Fleming at Bisley.

The Vancouver Terriers met and vanquished the Victoria Intermediate lacrosse team at the Caledonia park yesterday afternoon by a score of four goals to two. The game was a very good one—for an hour and a half, and then came a disagreeable hitch, which ended in the local team leaving the field. It was a dispute over the length of time for the match.

The local stick handlers tell of the matter as follows: "Walter Hill, the Vancouverer field captain, had made arrangements with the referee, C. L. Cullin, to play an hour and a half—and as he did not consult us, we naturally resented such action. We had gone on the field intending to play full time of two hours. When the hour and a half was up the whistle blew, and we were surprised. We made a kick at once."

The referee gave the disputing teams five minutes to make up their minds what they would do, and he scratched his wisdom bumps. Soon a smile broke across his classic countenance, and he suggested that the teams split the difference and play another fifteen minutes.

The Vancouver players were ahead, and who can tell how many games might be won in fifteen minutes. Therefore, they were not fond of the idea. They, however, assented. Capt. Lorimer would not agree, though, on behalf of the local players. He wanted the full half hour to be played. "Oh, no, you don't" said the Vancouverer players. "All right," said Captain Lorimer, and he called off the team. The players cheered the winning team, and the match was over—that is as far as it was to be played, according to the referee's decision, there was yet fifteen minutes to play.

The game, though, as far as it was played, was exciting, from the time Col. Prior, M.P., faced the sphere. The teams were lined up in the positions given in yesterday morning's Colonist, and about the hundred people had gathered to watch them. Victoria elected to play down field, with the sun at their back.

When the ball was faced, it was secured by Vancouver, and they at once rushed to the Victoria goal. The defense relieved, and the Victoria home, led by McDonald, tried hard to score. Morgan returned, and both teams indulged in some long throwing until McLaughlin secured and passed to Campbell, who scored the first goal for Vancouver fourteen minutes after play started.

The next goal fell to Victoria, who evened matters in four minutes. Finalson did the business on a pass from McDonald. The third game had hardly started when Jesse and Pearsall came into collision and were sent to the fence. Play resuming, the game waxed very hot, both teams trying hard to score. Vancouver made some very hot rushes and Lorimer and Milne

were called upon to relieve again and again. Five minutes after the face, though Campbell put in a shot and Vancouver had another goal to their credit.

The game lagged a little in the opening of the fourth, but the teams soon wakened up and there was a good exhibition of combination play. McPherson, Knight, Payne and Pearsall showed up well. It was fourteen minutes before the ball got into the net, with the assistance of Pearsall of Vancouver.

The fifth goal went to Victoria in quick time—one minute. Jesse secured from the scrumline after the face and threw to Welsh, who scored. The sixth went to Vancouver, Campbell scoring. In 7 minutes, then came the dispute and the unusual finish.

The summary was as follows:

1. Vancouver ... T. Campbell ... 14 min.
2. Victoria ... Flahavan ... 4 min.
3. Vancouver ... Campbell ... 5 min.
4. Vancouver ... Pearsall ... 14 min.
5. Victoria ... Welsh ... 1 min.
6. Vancouver ... Campbell ... 7 min.
Referee, C. L. Cullin; umpires, W. Brown and R. Dewar; time-keepers, F. Smith and J. Drabill. Senior Practice.

A general practice of the senior lacrosse team will be held at Oak Bay on Monday evening at 7 p.m.

LAWN TENNIS.

Local Tournament.

In preparation for the open events which begin on the 30th instant, the tennis club will this week hold their annual tournament at the club grounds, on Belcarra street, beginning to-morrow afternoon at 1:45 o'clock. The events run the same as last year's, viz., mixed doubles and gentlemen's singles, and play will probably last until Wednesday. Players are requested to observe the following schedule: normally as the grace rule will be strictly enforced, and anyone fifteen minutes late will be liable to be scratched. Admission fee will be charged on entrance to the grounds this week and the numerous friends of the members are all invited to attend the tournament.

Mixed Doubles—Handicap. Miss Galley and Mr. B. G. Goward, rec. 5-6 of 15.

Miss Maud Prior and Capt. Bowdler, scratch.

Miss Viola Hickey and Mr. G. S. Holt, rec. 3-6 or 15.

Miss Vivian Scholfield and Mr. R. B. Powell, owe 2-6 of 15.

Miss Patterson and Mr. J. F. Foulkes, owe 3-0.

Miss Muriel Goward and Mr. Alexis Martin, owe 15-3.

Mrs. Burton and Mr. F. B. Ward, owe 1-6 of 15.

Miss Cornwall and Mr. T. D. Pemberton, rec. 5-6 of 15.

Miss Bynges-Reed and Mr. F. Napier Denison, rec. 15-3.

Miss G. Lowen and Mr. A. G. Langley, owe 15.

Miss Dorothy Green and Mr. R. H. Pooley, owe 5-6 of 15.

Miss Prior and Mr. P. E. Byrne, rec. 4-6 of 15.

Mrs. Gooch and Mr. W. P. Gooch, rec. 2-6 of 15.

Miss Askew and Mr. F. Patterson, rec. 15-3.

Miss Crow Baker and Mr. A. T. Goward, owe 15-3.

Miss V. Powell and Mr. D. M. Rogers, rec. 3-6 of 15.

Handicap Singles—Class I.

J. F. Foulkes, owe 40.

A. T. Goward, owe 15-3-6.

D. M. Rogers, owe 2-6 of 15.

B. Schwenges, owe 15.

R. B. Powell, owe 15.

G. S. Holt, owe 1-6 or 15.

H. E. Pooley, owe 2-6 of 15.

Alexis Martin, owe 4-6 of 15.

Capt. Bowdler, rec. 1-6 of 15.
B. G. Goward, rec. 1-6 of 15.
Handicap Singles—Class II.

H. B. Halines, rec. 4-6 of 15.

F. B. Ward, rec. 5-6 of 15.

J. D. Pemberton, rec. 5-6 of 15.

F. B. Pemberton, rec. 15-3-6.

P. Byrne, rec. 15-2-6.

W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

W. P. Pemberton, rec. 2-6 of 15.

C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

A. T. Goward, rec. 15-3-6 vs. 1ts. A. T. Goward, owe 15-5-6 vs. Capt. Bowdler, rec. 15-2-6.

2nd, R. B. Powell, owe 15 vs. B. G. Goward, rec. 1-6. P. Byrne, rec. 15-2-6 vs. F. B. Pemberton.

3rd, P. Byrne, rec. 15-2-6 vs. H. E. Pooley.

4th, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

5th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

6th, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

7th, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

8th, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

9th, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

10th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

11th, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

12th, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

13th, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

14th, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

15th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

16th, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

17th, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

18th, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

19th, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

20th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

21st, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

22nd, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

23rd, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

24th, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

25th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

26th, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

27th, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

28th, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

29th, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

30th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

31st, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

1st, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

2nd, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

3rd, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

4th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

5th, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

6th, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

7th, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

8th, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

9th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

10th, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

11th, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

12th, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

13th, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

14th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

15th, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

16th, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

17th, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

18th, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

19th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

20th, G. S. Holt, rec. 2-6 of 15.

21st, W. P. Gooch, rec. 3-6 of 15.

22nd, C. R. Pooley, rec. 5-6 of 15.

23rd, A. G. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15.

24th, A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability;
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:One year \$1.50
Six months 80c
Three months 75c
Sent post paid to any part of Canada and
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising to ensure their being inserted
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p.m. Advertising which is
accepted up to 12 m. on the business of-
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., con-
sult the night editor.

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

From present appearances the fisherman's strike will result in the closing down of the canneries and the loss to the province of fully \$2,000,000. The burden of the evil will not fall upon the canners, who can probably carry over to another year the liabilities which they have incurred on account of preparations for the abortive work of this year. The great harm will result to the general public. Something like 10,000 or 12,000 people rely upon the fisheries for their subsistence during the summer, and many of these persons have already been allowed to go in debt by retail merchants in view of their prospects of getting employment. The same class of merchants have provided for a summer's business on the strength of the fisheries. They will feel the effects of the strike very seriously, and any embarrassment which may affect them will also touch the wholesalers who supply them. It is true that as the demand for labor is very good, many of the fishermen will find no difficulty in getting employment in other parts of the province, out this means just so much business lost to the Fraser river retailers. So far as the canners are concerned, they can stand the effects of the strike better than anyone. The fisherman's strike illustrates forcibly the folly to which labor unions will at times resort under the leadership of unreasonable men. Those who are in a position to know say that the great majority of the fishermen were perfectly content to work for the price offered by the canners. This shows that the price was one at which good wages could be made. It may be perfectly true that a man cannot get rich by catching salmon at 20 cents each, but how many of us manage to get rich no matter what our earnings may be? The effort of the strike leaders seems to have been to compel the canners to pay a rate which the trade will not stand. A well-informed canner, who was asked the other day why he did not present his figures to the fishermen in order to convince them that 20 cents was the maximum price that could be paid, answered: "We did show them our figures; but they would not believe us." When asked who would not believe them, he said he referred to the strike leaders. The generality of the fishermen are willing to accept their employers' word. Here we have a case in which the men, who know the details of the business, submit a statement of them to those whom they desire to employ, and the statement shows that the price offered is all that the business will stand, and yet at the instigation of agitators the employees refuse to accept the statement as true. What is the use in talking about arbitration and conciliation to such people?

The government, not only of the province, but also of the Dominion, will have to grapple with the strike evil at an early day. We do not suggest that any man shall be compelled to work by law; but we do insist that if a man wishes to work at a rate of pay available, he ought to be protected by the law in the exercise of his right to do so as a free British subject. There is no tyranny so dangerous and unreasonable as the tyranny of the demagogue, who is generally a man having no business of his own and therefore destroys or regulates every one else's affairs. We are opposed to laws coercive of the workingman, and we are opposed to organizations which coerce him as no government would dare to.

THE RATTLE OF TIEN TSIEN.

Now that other nations than ours have had an opportunity to go up against an enemy armed with modern rifles and fighting from behind walls, there will be a better understanding of what our soldiers have had to face in South Africa. In the detailed accounts of the battle of Tien Tsin, sent to the United States papers, it appears that the American ma-

rines were in quite as bad a box as any of our fellows in South Natal and suffered just as severely. The Russians almost made a failure of their attack. The British and French seem to have done pretty well, but to the Japanese belongs the chief honor of the day. It is to be remembered, however, that the British, United States and French contingents were numerically small. The heavy loss of the United States contingent seems to have been due either to a misconception on the part of their commander of the plan decided upon or a wish to act independently. His men fought well, and a casualty list of nearly 20 per cent. shows what they had to sustain in the way of fire.

A notable feature of the battle is the courage with which the Chinese fought and the accuracy of their fire. This is quite different from what we have been accustomed to expect from the Chinese. A great deal remains to be told about this battle, and when it is made public we may understand the nature of the problem before the powers more clearly than we do at present. The effect of the capture of Tien Tsin has been to compel the Chinese to abandon the territory in the immediate vicinity. The area to which this statement, which comes from Admiral Seymour, applies cannot be very large, for if it was we should be no longer lost in doubt as to the fate of the legations in Pekin, the distance between Tien Tsin and Pekin being only about 75 miles. If the legations are safe, as is repeatedly alleged, they will probably remain so for the present because of the capture of Tien Tsin, which will strengthen the hands of those who are endeavoring to preserve some semblance of order in the capital.

OUR VISITORS.

Victoria welcomes the members of the Women's Council. If they had come to the Coast principally to see the country we should all be glad to see them, for our great complaint against the East is that too few people come from that part of Canada to this. But they have other motives in making the journey, and these make them doubly welcome. The Women's Council may fairly be said to be representative of the work now being done by the women of Canada outside of the home, social and business circles. The sphere of usefulness open to women is widening every year, and while no one will deny that their chief place is in the home, it must be admitted that their influence is showing itself powerful for good in wider fields. To say that women's organizations have made no mistakes would be to take them out of the list of human institutions. Their strength lies in their humanity. A wonderful thing about it is that the field in which they labor is a new one. We may never know the name of the Columbus who discovered it, but whoever she may have been, she has laid the race under an eternal obligation.

It is difficult to understand how the complex civilization of the present day could exist without the co-operation of women in public work. The demands upon men's time are so many, the stress of business is so great, that much, which we have learned to recognize as necessary, would have to remain undone if women did not come forward and assume the responsibility of its performance. We need not go outside of our own city for proof of this. Take out hospital work for an example, and others will occur to everyone. What is being done here is being done all over Canada, and, in fact, all over every English-speaking country. Men simply could not and would not do this work. Most men can hardly find time or they think they cannot, to give occasional assistance to women in this work, which is of a class that cannot be purchased. It would be utterly impossible to hire people to do what the women referred to are doing. It is all a labor of love, which seeks no reward but that which comes from a consciousness of duty discharged.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The general business outlook in Victoria is hopeful. It is reflected in ordinary conversation on the streets. Everywhere the same feeling is manifest. This is an excellent thing. The amount of actual coin and currency in a community does not vary greatly from year to year, and when money is scarce it is because people are holding on to it. Let anything occur to create distrust or misapprehension for the future, and people hesitate about spending money freely. Consequently it then becomes scarce. When people feel that the prospects for the future are fairly good they loosen their purse-strings and money becomes more plentiful. Victorians generally feel that the near future is full of promise, and they are buying more freely than for some time back. One has only to notice the appearance of the stores and the crowds of shoppers on the streets to see that an easy feeling is uppermost in the minds of the people. There is no doubt that the prospect of British Columbia becoming a base of operations in connection with the Chinese difficulties adds to the feeling of hopefulness for the future.

The prosperity of the city is reflected in the improvements made to our business houses. We have made many references in the Colonist to what has been done in this way during the present year. This morning we direct attention elsewhere to the plans of the Hutcheson Company, who are evidently determined upon being not only up to date, but ready to meet the requirements of the expanding business of the city. The same thing is true of other firms, as the most casual observer has seen in more than one quarter of the business section. Such improvements as these mean progress of a genuine character. They are not made for

**MUNYON'S
CONVERTS**

The People of Canada Are Satisfied and Convinced.

ALL WILL TESTIFY

That Munyon Has Kept Faith With The People and Made Good

HIS PROMISES

His Remedies are Becoming the Safeguard of the Home-The People Have Trusted and Have Not Been Deceived.

Mr. George Bennett, Alexander street, Vancouver, Manitoba, ... suffered greatly during the past two years with acute rheumatism, and up to a week ago believed there was no remedy for my disease. I took a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatic Cure and after taking it I feel like a new man. All the pains have disappeared completely and I cannot praise Munyon too highly."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure cures all forms of rheumatism, especially the acute form.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and bronchitis.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops cough, night sweats, asthma, soreness and speeds healing.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or girdles, and all forms of kidney disease.

Munyon's Liver Cure stops nervousness and builds up the body in a few hours.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Heart Cure cures heart trouble.

Munyon's Asthma Remedy relieves in three days.

Munyon's Pile Treatment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood.

Munyon's Female Remedies are good to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh cures and eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedy relieves in three days.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people.

A separate book for babies, All drugs.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 16 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Saturday, July 21.	Sunday, July 22.		
Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
4:40 a.m.	1.5 feet.	5:40 a.m.	1.0 feet.
12:50 a.m.	7.4 feet.	1:50 a.m.	8.2 feet.
4:00 p.m.	7.2 feet.	5:00 p.m.	7.5 feet.
9:50 p.m.	8.2 feet.	10:10 p.m.	8.2 feet.

A Large Assortment of
Bath Sponges!
Toilet SpongesSPONGE BHGS,
BATH MITTS,
BATH BRUSHES
ETC., ETC.CYRUS H. BOWES,
93 Government Street, Near Yates Street.
Telephone 425.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.

Heisterman & Co.
District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blouse Waists half price at Russell's.

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon tea.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Davies personally attends to the dispensing of prescriptions at all hours of the night. Purity and accuracy guaranteed.

DASSEY'S DRUG STORE,

Open Day and Night

32 Government Street.

We will call for and deliver bicycle repair work. Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

A new line of Plain and Printed Denims and Calcutta Drapery at Weller Bros.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McLary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Dr. Verrinder has returned to Victoria and resumed dental practice. 17 Five Sisters' block.

Remember, Ramble bicycles are selling at reduced prices for remainder of season. Cyclery, Broad and Broughton Streets. Weller Bros.

A special line of Tapestry Carpets at 90c. per yard, exceptional value, at Weiler Bros.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

Our hair-fanning machine has arrived. Ladies' hair shampooed and dried in 15 minutes. Price for ordinary heads of hair, 50 cents, at C. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street.

Cherries—Fancy English Morello's are now on the market. This is the best variety for preserving purposes. Place your orders with your grocer early.

Some people don't realize their privileges. What would not the inhabitants of Ladysmith have given for a plentiful supply of Honda Ceylon Tea?

For Sale Four or five black Shetland ponies; well broken for riding or driving; single, double or four-in-hand. J. H. Whaling & Son, New Whatcom, Wash.

The Bank Exchange Restaurant—Merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock; table d'hôte dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Open day and night. Private dining rooms upstairs.

SPECIAL

To those who have not tried our Ice Cream Soda. You don't know what you have missed. Try it. Fine Fruit Flavor.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO., Dispensing Chemists, 49 Government street.

Excursion to Duncan.—The cheap rate of 50 cents to Duncan and return and a free concert by the Fifth Regiment band will, no doubt, take hundreds of people to the cool of the country to-day, where good bicycling, fishing and berry-picking is to be had all along the Cowichan and Kokilish rivers, as well as at Shawnigan Lake. Tickets are good to all intermediate stations, and bicycles are carried free.

More Improvements.—E. J. Salmon, the enterprising tobacconist of Yates and Government streets, has just completed some improvements to his place of business in the form of magnificent plate glass windows, which will still further enhance the appearance of "the corner." The alterations were carried out by J. W. Mellor, of Fort street, and it was astonishing to see with what facility and rapidity the huge sheets of glass were handled and placed in position. Mr. Salmon is to be commended for his latest effort in keeping pace with the march of improvements.

Busy Time Anticipated.—Business men are looking forward to a prosperous season, if we prove true that the Imperial government intends to make Esquimalt the temporary base of supplies for operations in the Orient, and the point of embarkation for large numbers of troops. It is believed that the soldiers would be required to remain at Esquimalt for some little time, getting their outfit etc., before embarking on the tropic. It is quite likely that the Empresses will be placed in commission. Their guns and armament are in readiness at Esquimalt.

THE RECEIPT ON ARRANGED.

Victoria Will Welcome in a Fitting Manner the Royal Party.

The main detail of the arrangements for the reception of the Governor-General and his party will be perfect.

On Tuesday evening G. S. Quadra,

he met at the residence of His Excellency, Major Hayward and the boat.

The party escorted His Excellency to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will

be made up of the members of the

British and men.

The party escorted His

to the Drill

dresses will be present.

The procession will</

WEILER BROS.'

Manchester and White Goods Departments

Table Linens and Napkins.

54 inch white bleached table damask	.....	50c. yard
58 inch white bleached table damask	.....	60c. and 65c. yard
60 inch white bleached table damask	.....	75c. and 85c. yard
67 inch white bleached table damask	.....	\$1.00 to \$1.25 yard
72 inch white bleached table damask	.....	\$1.25 to \$1.75 yard
83 inch white bleached table damask	.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00 yard

White Damask Table Cloths.

49x72, fine quality	.....	\$1.75 each
60x60, good quality	.....	\$1.50 each
67x87, good quality	.....	\$1.75 to \$2.75 each
67x103, good quality	.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00 each
72x108, extra fine	.....	\$5.50 each
83x137, extra fine	.....	\$8.00 each

Unbleached Damask Table Cloths

52x65	.....	at 50c. each
56x70, red border	.....	at 90c. each

Napkins to Match Table Cloths.

ALREADY HEMMED.

17x17	.....	\$1.25 dozen	18x18	.....	\$1.25 to \$1.50 dozen
19x19	.....	\$1.75 to \$2.25 dozen	20x20	.....	\$2.25 to \$2.50 dozen
22x22	.....	\$2.25 to \$3.00 dozen	24x24	.....	\$3.00 to \$4.00 dozen
25x25	.....	\$4.75 to \$6.00 dozen			

Extra fine quality from \$6.00 to \$15.00 dozen.

We handle only leading lines in the above goods and carry in stock the greatest variety in the province. Please compare our goods and prices with others. Samples of above goods mailed free on application to any address. Goods shown on 2nd floor.

Bed Sheetings

Plain, 63 to 90 in. at 30c. to 40c. yd.
Twill, 72 to 90 in. at 30c. to 45c. yd.

Horrocks' World Renowned Sheetings.

Plain.	Twill
72 inch	.....
80 inch	.....
90 inch	.....
100 inch	.....
108 inch	.....

45c. yd. 50c. yd.
50c. yd. 60c. yd.
60c. yd. 70c. yd.
65c. yd. 80c. yd.
75c. yd. 90c. yd.

Pepperell Brand Sheetings.

Extra Heavy, Soft Finish.
72 inches wide. 45c. yard
90 inches wide. 50c. yard

Bed Sheets, Premier Brand.

Made Up Ready for Use.
68x88 inches, plain. \$2.50 pair
78x98 inches, plain. \$3.00 pair
88x110 inches, twill. \$4.25 pair

Pillow Cottons.

Circular, 40 to 44 inch. 20c. to 30c. yd
Pillow cases made up in best English
Cottons from \$3.00 dozen up.
Hemstitched English Pillow Slips
20x30, at 65c., 75c., 90c. and \$1.25 each
Twilled and Fancy Edged Pillow Slips
—Regular sizes, at 35c., 40c., 45c.,
75c. to \$1.25 each.

Towels and Toweling.

Honeycomb \$1.00 to \$2.75 doz.
Union Huck.
... \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.75 to \$3.50 doz.
Linen Huck (very fine) \$5.50 doz.
Turkish Bath Towels, all sizes and
prices, from \$3.00 to \$15.00 doz.
Many other styles of Towels in best
and most desirable goods that can be
bought.

Grash Toweling by the Yard.

Aberdeen Brand 16 inch 12c. yd
Moscow. 17½ inch 12½c. yd
Medium Huck 18 inch 18c. yd
Medium Black 21½ inch 30c. yd
Turkish (extra quality) 15½ inch 30c. yd
We have also cheaper lines from 10c.
per yard.

Blankets.

Grey Wool, all sizes. 40c. to 60c. lb.
White Wool, all sizes. 50c. to 125 lb.
White Crib (very choice) 36c.54
... \$3.25 pair
White Crib (very choice) 42c.66
... \$4.00 pair
A few pairs of "Ayrshire Brand" fine
Wool Blankets at special offering.

WE HAVE ALSO A FINE LINE OF ENGLISH DIMITY, MOST SUITABLE FOR BEDSTEAD HANGINGS
AND DRAPERY, WHICH WE MAKE UP TO YOUR ORDER IN LATEST STYLE.

Stair Linens and Crumb Cloths.

STAIR LINEN.

Brown, 16 inch	.....	15c. yard	85x121 inches	..... \$3.00 and \$3.50
Brown, 18 inch	.....	20c. yard	102x138 inches	..... \$3.50 and \$4.25
Brown, 20 inch	.....	20c. yard	120x138 inches	..... \$4.25 and \$4.50
Brown, 27 inch	.....	35c. yard	120x155 inches	..... \$5.25 and \$6.00
Slate, 16 inch	.....	20c. yard	137x173 inches	..... \$7.00 and \$8.00
Slate, 18 inch	.....	20c. yard		
Slate, 20 inch	.....	25c. yard		
Slate, 27 inch	.....	35c. yard		

CRUMB CLOTHS—(Linen).

Brown, 16 inch	.....	15c. yard	85x121 inches	..... \$3.00 and \$3.50
Brown, 18 inch	.....	20c. yard	102x138 inches	..... \$3.50 and \$4.25
Brown, 20 inch	.....	20c. yard	120x138 inches	..... \$4.25 and \$4.50
Brown, 27 inch	.....	35c. yard	120x155 inches	..... \$5.25 and \$6.00
Slate, 16 inch	.....	20c. yard	137x173 inches	..... \$7.00 and \$8.00
Slate, 18 inch	.....	20c. yard		
Slate, 20 inch	.....	25c. yard		
Slate, 27 inch	.....	35c. yard		

Counterpanes or Bed Quilts.

53x70 inches	.....	90c. to \$1.25 each	Honeycomb, Marseilles.
62x76 inches	.....	\$1.25 to \$1.50 each	Marseilles.
67x84 inches	.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00 each	\$1.75 to \$2.25 each
70x93 inches	.....	\$1.75 to \$2.25 each	\$4.00 to \$6.00

Above sizes are approximate, and will vary somewhat.

Lace Bed Spreads, with Shams to Match.

60x72 inch Spread	.....	\$2.25 to \$3.00
33x33 inch Pillow Sham	.....	\$1.00 and \$1.25 each
Fine Satin Linings as Underlinings on above make very pretty coverlets.		
BUREAU AND SIDEBOARD COVERS in endless variety in Bleached Linen, Fancy Bordered, Embroidered, etc, from 40c. to \$1.75 each.		

The Meeting

Of Clergy

Resume of the Discussions During the Past Week.

Interesting and Instructive Papers Read—Visitors Well Pleased.

A very interesting and instructive gathering of the clergy of the Anglican communion of the Northwest Pacific States and British Columbia took place during last week. It was the third of a series which has grown in interest each year. Men of every school of thought were represented, including among them graduates of the leading universities of Great Britain and America. There was nothing to mar the success of the gathering, a reverent and judicious handling of all subjects discussed, marked each day's meetings, and men have gone back to their parishes strengthened and refreshed.

The session commenced with a dignified cathedral service at which the Bishop of Columbi addressed the clergy in an earnest and deeply spiritual tone, which gave the key note to subsequent discussion.

On Wednesday morning the meetings began with the subject, "The Church as a Teacher," about fifty clergy being present. Bishop Barker, of Olympia, introduced the subject, followed by the Revs. Fennells-Clyton and Sweet, as selected speakers. A careful distinction was drawn between teaching and preaching. The value of catechising was insisted upon, and the need of well selected pamphlets on leading doctrinal themes emphasized.

On Thursday morning the meetings began with the subject, "Modern Views of Inspiration; How Far Sanctified by the Church." The Rev. H. H. Gowen presented the subject in a very brilliant and practical paper by the Rev. Canon Beanlands. In clear, idiomatic language he sketched the varieties of ritual indulged in by individual clergy, condemning both the excess and defect of the various schools. High, Low, and Broad. The Rev. Canon Page advocated a common sense view of the subject, pointing out the advantage of breadth in adapting the services of the church to the special needs of the people. All subsequent speakers agreed in condemning a "fancy" ritual adopted not as an expression of doctrine but based on the whim of the individual.

Canon Beanlands in advocating a more stringent supervision by the bishop of ritual, emphasized again the point which was the central idea of his paper, viz.: that as the prayer book contains a prescribed form of words, so too the manner in which that form is presented should be carefully and strictly guarded by the rubrics.

The afternoon was devoted to an excursion to Oak Bay, and a large number of visitors had the opportunity of being present at the opening of the legislative assembly by Sir Henry Joly, the Lieutenant Governor; afterwards Mrs. Scriven entertained the visitors at a garden party.

The subject of the discussion of the evening was "Modern Views of Inspiration; How Far Sanctified by the Church." The Rev. H. H. Gowen presented the subject in a paper of great literary merit. The various views were carefully dealt with the difficulties fairly met, and the truth that Holy Scripture contains the Word of God most convincingly confirmed. The Rev. W. D. Barber followed on the same lines. The Rev. Prof. Roper gave a most valuable contribution to this discussion; a strong emphasis was placed on the influence of young men studying for the ministry, and suggested that a question box be made use of during special seasons.

In the afternoon a special car took the clergy to Esquimalt, where the Rev. G. E. Sharp took charge; much interest being

The Fear

of Roberts

How the Boers Fled to Kroonstad and Beyond to Escape.

The Story Told By a Special Correspondent With Burgers.

From Daily Mail.

After the Paardeberg disaster the Boers had a perfect horror of being flankered and surrounded. Let them have an inkling that a British force was getting in their rear, and nothing could hold them.

At Sand river the Boer army fled suddenly before the attack had developed. Some frightened farmers had ridden to tell that a great British flanking column, 20,000 strong was sweeping rapidly round to the westward.

We did not know whether that flanking column was a reality or a mirage. It never got in sight or made its presence felt in any tangible way. But it was a better ally to Lord Roberts than a hundred thousand fresh troops. Whether it existed or not, it became a fixed and certain quantity in the minds of the Boers.

From this vision of their imagination they fled, nor could the combined efforts of their generals stop them.

Within two hours after this report spread along the line every position had been abandoned, and the entire Boer army was in full flight—a flight that nothing but the Vaal was to check.

White with rage and despair, General Botha rode madly about trying to rally some of his panic-stricken men. Some of them succeeded in turning back to assist Col. Blake and the Outlander Corps in covering the year.

The majority of the burghers gave no heed to his appeals. With sullen faces, they urged their horses along towards Kroonstad. The panic demon had seized the army, and would not be shaken off.

When a Boer fights, he fights as few men can fight; when he makes up his mind not to fight, no power on earth can compel him. The burghers under General Botha had made up their mind not to fight. Persuasion and coercion were equally unavailing. They had determined to run. And the determination of a Boer is unshakable by things known to me.

Run they did. Still the retreat never degenerated into a flight like that of the Greeks from Troy. Its progress was rapid, as retreats go, but deliberate. It drifted steadily along like the current of some torpid but powerful stream.

By the time Botha, De Wet, and Blake had turned their backs on the advancing British, the foremost of the retreating burghers were half way to Kroonstad. The column stretched along a road thick with the white dust of the veldt for twenty miles. De Wet, seeing the right wing give way, promptly abandoned Venterburg. Weg just as the last train out—Boerish train—was starting.

In company with a couple of hundred dismounted burghers I stormed the train and got to Kroonstad. It was after midnight when the train arrived there. The town was in confusion. The railway employees were straining every nerve to clear the crowded yards of rolling-stock.

Half the houses in

THE HUTCHESON CO., LTD.

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

21st JULY, 1900

A. C. Flumerfelt, Esq., President

Chas. Hayward, Esq., Vice-President

E. Crow-Baker, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer

Paris Buying Office: 8 Rue Paul le Long, Paris

London Buying Office: 47 Leadenhall St., London, E. C.

Will Open About
SEPTEMBER 1st

Will Open About
SEPTEMBER 1st

Dressmaking Department

The management takes pride in announcing that they have secured the services of MRS. E. H. RUSSELL, FORMERLY OF PETER ROBINSON'S, OXFORD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND, together with Miss Russell, who has studied Tailor-made Costume Cutting with past-masters in the profession. We guarantee to the Ladies of Victoria a thorough Dressmaking service, and our best talent will be at their command.

Mantle and Costume Departments

This important section of The New Westside will be under the supervision of Mrs. A. Campbell, under whom will be a competent staff of assistants.

Millinery Department

Our New Millinery Department will be in charge of a lady whose name alone is a guarantee for style—her long experience in New York and Boston enables us to give absolute satisfaction in every detail.

Dress Goods Section

A very large section of the new store will be devoted to Dress Goods, with perfect light for matching colors. Our Dress Goods chief is at present visiting the markets of the Old and New Worlds for the latest novelties.

Silk Section

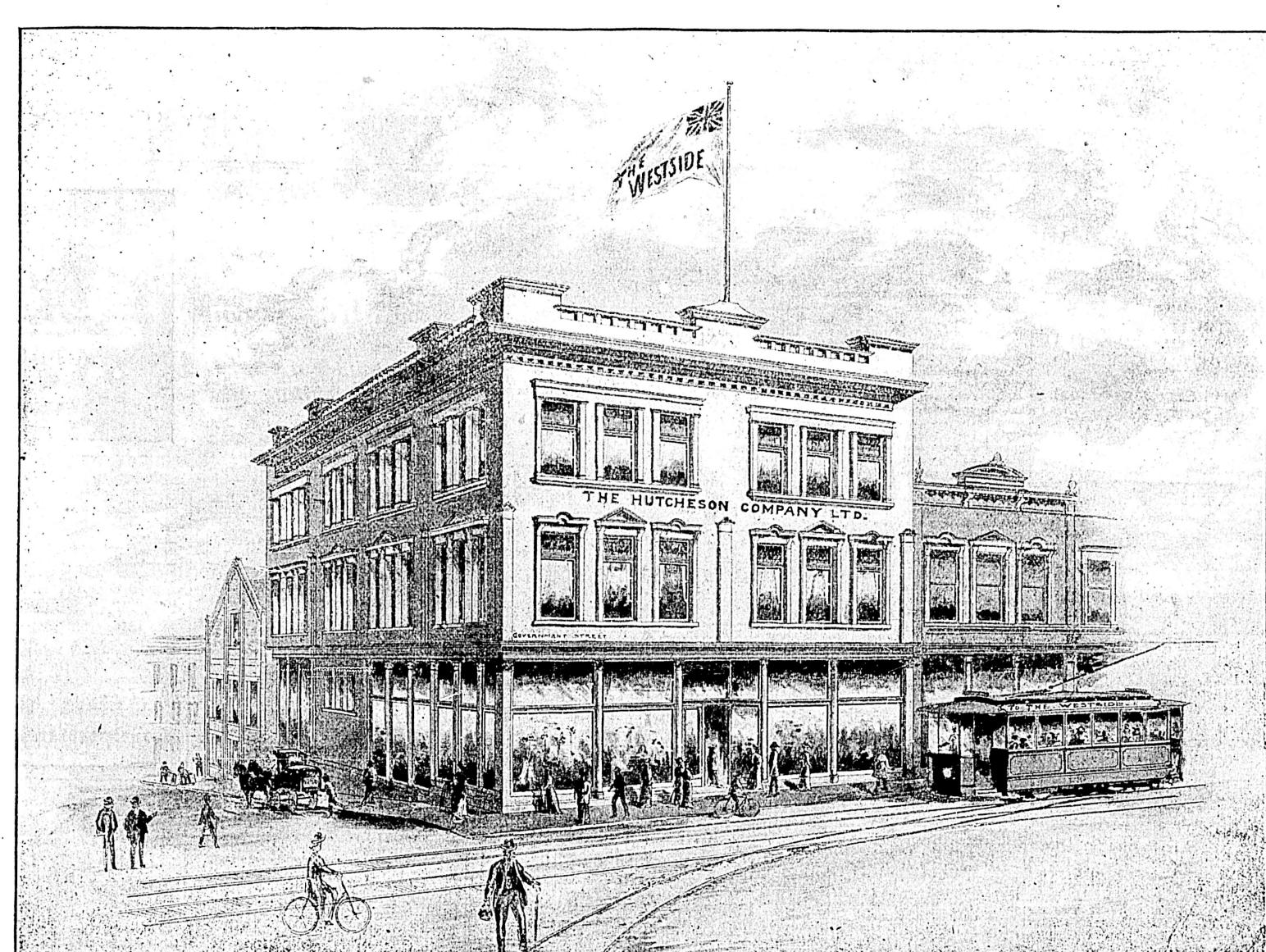
QUEEN SILK will reign supreme in one of the best Silk Departments for perfect light and other facilities that will ensure perfect satisfaction in choosing.

Other . . . Departments

- Every Department in The New Westside will be as perfect as wide experience and forethought can make them. Their thoroughness will be uncontested and will include

House Furnishings
Oil Cloths and Linoleums
Rugs and Squares
Linens and Cottons
Notions and Small Wares
Hosiery and Gloves

The New Westside



The Store's Facilities

The New Westside will be thoroughly equipped with every accommodation that will add to the comfort and convenience of the shopper from city or country.

Waiting Room

Spandidly fitted up waiting, reading and writing room accommodation will be provided. The latest Fashion Books and writing materials will be furnished free, and we want you to use them.

Observation Gallery

An extensive gallery at the end of the store will greatly add to the convenience of our patrons on the lookout for their friends.

Refreshment Parlour

A cosy Refreshment Parlour on the gallery will add to the comfort and convenience of out-of-town shoppers; where light refreshments will be served for their accommodation.

A Dark Room

On the Ground Floor is situated a Dark Room where customers wishing to see the effect of Evening Dresses or Fabrics may do so, either in gas or electric light.

Fitting Rooms

Throughout the Second Floor are a number of Fitting Rooms, where Ladies may have the facility of trying on any Ready-made Garment, and have any necessary alteration made at the time of purchase.

Retrospection and Promise

THE HUTCHESON COMPANY, LIMITED, may justly claim a leading place in the peerage of British Columbia's mercantile institutions. Victoria still remembers and honors the name of the late James Hutcheson, the founder of this business, and to whose sterling worth we would pay tribute—that to have personally known him and studied his thorough business sagacity and indomitable enterprise has been to us an unceasing means of inspiration. The name is still closely connected with the business as his widow, Mrs. James Hutcheson is one of its largest shareholders and a director.

THE HUTCHESON business is greater than ever it was, although the great mercantile leadership has passed to another generation. Changes are in progress which will enable us to give to Victoria a commercial institution worthy of the Fairest City on the Pacific Coast.

The Company's New Premises

The New Westside when completed will have about 25,000 feet of floor space and will compare favorably with any Eastern Store of a similar nature. It will possess all the latest modern improvements in store-comforts known, fitted with cash carrying system and electric light. The various departments will be under the management of one well qualified to be at the head of that particular branch of the business. The New Westside will stand UNIQUE IN THE FACT that all its vast energies will be devoted

Exclusively to Dry Goods

Above everything else this store is A DRY GOODS STORE. Exclusiveness in Styles as well as exclusiveness in our plan of dealing with Dry Goods and things pertaining to Dry Goods only, will commend itself to careful shoppers. The life of a city is largely bound up in its stores, and if it is possible to add to the prosperity of its storekeepers by our methods of business we shall have performed a service to the city.

The Company's Purchasing Power

The Hutcheson Company's almost unlimited command of READY CASH and the importance of its CASH PURCHASING POWER, to the various manufacturers, gives us a most favorable consideration of Prices, together with carefulness in qualities, ensuring to our patrons a guarantee of absolute reliability.

Careful and Liberal Dealing

Storekeeping with us is not a spasmodic, or an experiment, but a system resting upon well-defined scientific principles. The fixed principle of The Hutcheson Company, Limited, in the treatment of its patrons are in part as follows:

1st. Every caller is regarded as a visitor and treated from importance to buy.

2nd. The quality of the merchandise we provide is of the first consideration, and all prices are moderated by the advantages of our READY CASH BUYING, together with large orders.

3rd. Small profits will remove the discomfort of taking goods back when once sold, but our patrons are only asked to keep what thoroughly pleases them. We take back anything and everything if returned within a reasonable time, unused.

4th. ONE PRICE for all alike is strictly adhered to, and all goods marked in plain figures.

The Store's Enterprise

This business began in a small way and has grown to greatness by dint of hard work and enterprise. Inch by inch the business grew, making the necessary capital, originating systems, improving methods and enlarging its possibilities under an iron purpose to be worthy of the city and useful to the citizens.

Men's Furnishings

Boys' Clothing

Umbrellas and Waterproofs

Laces and Embroideries

Neckwear and Ribbons

Art Needlework and Draperies

THE NEW WESTSIDE'S MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT A perfect mail order system will enable the Management to deal promptly and satisfactorily with any resident in British Columbia and the Northwest and Yukon Territories, no matter how far distant. Out-of-town customers should not hesitate to use our mail order system. It has been planned and perfected for their convenience, and a frequent use of it will mean a great saving to them annually. Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue will be issued about September 15. Write for it.

THE HUTCHESON COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA, B. C.

JOHN W. HECTOR,
General Manager

Tipping As A Fine Art

How the Wily Parisian Works It
To His Worldly Advan-
tage.

If You Do Not Tip Your Life Is
Made a Constant
Misery.

From Montreal Star.

Canadians who know Paris—know it at all seasons, that is—know all about Paris weather. Those who don't know it, and presumably there are a few, are apt to have ideas on the subject inconsistent with the reality. The present writer, for instance, whose untutored mind had been imposed upon by pictures of the "sunny land of France," had absorbed the notion, fantastic as he now finds it to be, that this was a country of perpetual balminess, where for three hundred and sixty odd days of every year perennial sunshine reigned, and gentle zephyrs toyed among the leaves of stately shade-trees and softly fanned the cheek of smiling nature with their cooling breezes.

It was pleasant to think of coming to a land like this, in those early days of Canadian spring, when the dying winter of "Our Lady of the Snows" lingered reluctantly in the lap of the succeeding season; when the snow-clad hills were too slowly discarding themselves of their wintry mantle, and the city streets ran deep and dark with streams of melted snow and mingled mud.

It was pleasant to think of shaking one's feet free of overcoats and rubbers, one's self of overcoats and ulsters, of taking off one's heavy underwear month earlier than usual, or eating on the deejener under the wide blue canopy of heaven, at those little tables outside the cafés along the boulevards, instead of in the close-shut dining room at home, with the rain or sheet drizzling moodily without and the radiator supplying its artificial heat within.

It was pleasant to think of strolling languidly along the Champs Elysées, under the spreading foliage of noble trees, or driving leisurely, in a volute past miniature lakes and playing fountains in the Bois de Boulogne, while all the time the folks at home were wading desperately through puddles of mud and slush or hanging by the straps in crowded street cars.

Pleasant, ah! pleasant was the dream.

But, alas! twas but a dream, and with the awakening, passed one more illusion into the category of bubbles pricked by the keen kneele of experience. The writer has been where it has been cold, in his day. He has driven for hours along ice-bound rivers of northern Canada, where the keen north wind snapp'd angrily at exposed bits of nose and cheek, but he pulled his warm cap closer about his ears, took an extra reef in the belt which bound his thick fur coat over other coats beneath, clapped his moccasin-clad feet together, felt warm, and, with the poet, shouted his defiance: "Blow, blow, ye wintry winds; crack your jaws, rage, blow." He has been where the mercury in the thermometer which hung outside the parlor window registered forty below the zero point, but he but heaped an extra shovel of coal upon the roaring furnace, opened the draughts a bit wider, and—felt warm.

But in Paris, warm sunny Paris, he has been cold, bitterly cold. In this city of sunshine, this centre of balmy France, he has sat and shivered, got up and walked and—shivered. And there has been no help for it. No steam or hot-water radiator has warmed him with its invisible dancing molecules of heat waves; no cheery wood-fire has reddened the old iron stove into a glow of warmth and comfort; no warm fur coat and dear skin moccasin (for he left them all at home in dear "cold" Canada), have raised their bulkward against the assault of the inward elements.

It was early May when the writer arrived in Paris. In Canada, when he left it, the spring birds were chirping merrily in trees where the first budding signs of future foliage were thick upon the boughs; the air was warm and pleasant; overcoats had passed into the seduction of trunks and cupboards, lined with mothballs; the swollen rivulets of the melting snow of the now passed winter purled musically over their pebble-lined beds, and all was fragrant pleasantness.

When he reached London it was colder—at least it seemed to be, but he thought perhaps it was the sea voyage which had affected him, and that really it was warm though he was cold. He came to Paris, and was colder still. He did not like to mention it to the Parisians, who might laugh at him, seeing where he came from—"cold" Canada. Then he met other Canadians, and noticed that they wore their overcoats, and kept them buttoned up at that. To them he confided, half guiltily, that it seemed to be very cold in Paris.

"Cold" replied one to whom the observation was addressed: "cold! It's the 'blanket' (that's not the word he used) 'coldest place this side of the North Pole.' I never suffered from cold in my life as I have since I've been in Paris. Left all my thick underclothing in Canada when I left, and been wearing three suits of light summer wear at a time ever since I struck the town."

And finally, which set at rest all suspicion that it might be the sea voyage which was responsible for the possible hallucination, I found that the Parisians themselves were cold. They did not complain, because they were used to it. They never knew what it was to be warm in cold weather, and took it as one of the necessary and unavoidable evils of existence.

Heated apartments are an unknown luxury in this city of the sciences. There is always an imitation fire-place in the room, a relic perhaps of the barbarism of past ages, or a concession to the artistic temperament of the Parisian, who insists on the decoration of some sort. But no one ever thinks of heating the room with it. It may, it is true, be lighted, just to give a cheerful glimmer in the evening, or to thaw out your numbered hands and frozen fingers by. It will do that, if you stand close enough, but it does not change the circumambient atmosphere one-sixteenth of a thermal degree—by actual circulation.

I am told that the poor in Paris suffer terribly during the cold spells. I believe it. The rich in Paris suffer—and I don't see how they can help it, though not being a rich Parisian, I may not be competent authority—what may the poor bourgeois experience. Some measure of relief, I understand, is given by the city authorities, who at such times light immense "brasseries" in all the open places in the populous districts, where the shivering citizens can stand around, and, by

turning first one side and then the other to the bonfire, keep himself from freezing to death.

The suggestion is, perhaps, too late now, for really warm weather has at last come to Paris, but I think if some of our Canadian manufacturers of fumigates and brought samples of the heating appliances to the exposition they might have some business. It certainly would not have been my fault if the landlord of our hotel had not bought three or four of them. And I imagine there are others.

In a previous letter a brief and altogether inadequate reference was made to the system of "tipping" which is as much an institution of Paris as its council municipal or its periodic "revolutions".

The Canadian who spends a day or two in London on his way here gets a mild initiation into this continental custom in the British capital, but the tipping which prevails across the channel is but a base counterfeit of the real article as it is found in Paris.

And yet they do tip in England. When we landed at Liverpool, before we reached London, we had a fairish sample of it. Of course we had tipped the various stewards on the steamers coming over, to begin with. When we landed at the dock we tipped the porter who helped us with our baggage—incidentally, there were two or three of him, somehow. Next we tipped the official who proffered us useful information regarding the place for examining our luggage, and the time the next train left. Ultimately we got into a transfer bus and were taken to the railway station, upon arrival at which point the driver thoughtfully reminded us that though the bus was free he, personally, would not be averse to the acceptance of a small fee. We feed him. Finally the porter who had condescendedly taken upon himself the onerous task of conducting our luggage from the bus to the train had to have his tip, after which we were free till we reached the modern Babylon.

But all that, and what we afterwards encountered in London, was as moonlight unto sunshine, and as water unto wine when compared with the real, genuine and unadulterated article which awaited our advent in Paris. The "tip" is the same great centre of gravity round which the whole fabric of the city rotates. It is a function in which all, rich and poor, have an equal, if not a common, part. It commences with the first matinal ablutions when you tip the garcon who brings you the requisites for the operation, follows your every act of eating, drinking or driving during the day, and ends only when, after once more tipping the garcon for a lamp or candle, you finally lock your bedroom door, blow out the light and go to bed. It is universal; it is the one common occupation of the Parisian; it divides him into two classes, distinct, but sympathetic, into which all fall—those who are tipped and those who tip.

You cannot get away from the tip here. It is not in Paris, as it is in Canada, a little considerate courtesy which you extend voluntarily to, perhaps, the sleeping car porter who has blacked your boots during the night, brushed your hat and clothing in the morning, and finally assist you with your luggage getting off; or, again, to the waiter on your table at the hotel or restaurant, who has learned your little whims of appetite and, advantage of in salt, orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pits, and all right and advantages therein, with full power bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same, skin, pulp, pulp, on pits, anything before, and have it explode. It is likely to blow out your brains.

IT'S NICE TO BE A LAWYER.

"If I were to give you an orange," said Judge Foote, of Topeka, to D. O. McCray, "I would simply say, 'I give you the orange,' but should the transaction be entrusted to a lawyer to put in writing he would adopt this form: 'I hereby give, grant, and convey to you all my interest, right, title, and advantage of and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pits, and all right and advantages therein, with full power bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same, skin, pulp, pulp, on pits, anything before, and have it explode. It is likely to blow out your brains.'

WHISKEY FAMINE AT CRIME CENTRE

From the Smart Set.

"What kind of a town have you here, my friend?" asked a summer resort tourist from the city, addressing a sour-looking citizen of Yaphank who was sitting humped up and grunting in a chair on the porch of the tavern.

"Aw, this is the place," was the acrid reply, "where a couple of young idiots were married in a store window about a week ago, and also the place where the folks play croquet in golf clothes; it's the place where a magnetic healer is summing up his forces for exercise; where we have Uncle Tom's Cabin" three times a year and like it every time; where they have elected a postage stamp collector for mayor, and where a reformed life insurance agent regularly takes up collections in church.

This is also the locality where the Don't Worry Club has a hair-pulling meet every session; where the leading undertaker is president of the Christian Science Coterie; where there have been enough gold bricks bought at different times, by persons who couldn't afford such luxuries, to build a monument; where a petrified man exhibition or a two-headed calf show is called an entertainment; where he can be old man has demonstrated that he can be happy though married to a girl of nineteen; where there's a washing-machine agent that writes poetry; where every fortune teller that comes along reaps a rich harvest; where a man by the name of Jones spills it Joughness and isn't mugged; where the sweet young men have their photographs taken in the act of playin' the mandolin; where they think checkers playing is sport, and where the Board of Selectmen consists of a fly-garnished corn-popper; where they ain't got through with that infernal twentieth century problem yet; where gentlemen of the old school occasionally pull each other's noses for exercise; where we have Uncle Tom's Cabin" three times a year and like it every time; where they have elected a postage stamp collector for mayor, and where a reformed life insurance agent regularly takes up collections in church.

This is also the locality where the Don't Worry Club has a hair-pulling meet every session; where the leading undertaker is president of the Christian

Science Coterie; where there have been

enough gold bricks bought at different

times, by persons who couldn't afford

such luxuries, to build a monument;

where a petrified man exhibition or a

two-headed calf show is called an entertain-

ment; where he can be old man has demon-

strated that he can be happy though mar-

ried to a girl of nineteen; where there's a

washing-machine agent that writes poetry;

where every fortune teller that comes

along reaps a rich harvest; where a man

by the name of Jones spills it Joughness

and isn't mugged; where the sweet young

men have their photographs taken in the

act of playin' the mandolin; where they

think checkers playing is sport, and where

the Board of Selectmen consists of a fly-

garnished corn-popper; where they ain't

got through with that infernal twentieth

century problem yet; where gentlemen of the

old school occasionally pull each other's

noses for exercise; where we have Uncle

Tom's Cabin" three times a year and like

it every time; where they have elected a

postage stamp collector for mayor, and

where a reformed life insurance agent regu-

larly takes up collections in church.

Take the concierge, for instance, who acts as sort of hall porter to rented apartments, or the garcon who attends to your room at the hotel. Think you could get along without tipping them, and tipping them often and generously at that? If you think so, it is an hallucination which a few days' sojourn in Paris would effectively dispel.

Fail to tip these autocrats of the hall

doorway and the bed-chamber and your tribulations shall be such as even Job in all his troubles did not experience. Your letters shall not reach you till they have lain two days or more upon his table, or they shall be returned to the postman with the superscription "incurred," and your friends shall wonder, when it gets back to them, what has happened to George in Paris, and may telegraph to the prefect of police to prender des informations. If friends come to call upon you he will, if you are at home, deplore your absence to them, while, should you be out, he will send them up long flights of stairs to your room, and when they come back demanding explanation will unconsciously remark that he did not see you go. Parcels which you have bought, and ordered sent round to your room, are returned, and the information surreptitious conveyed to tradesmen that you are not good for credit. Ah! they have a way to make you "tip" in Paris.

Leave the hotel and go to another, do you say? Bless you, they are all alike, and ten to one the change will be for the worse. The oftener you change, the oftener the cabman and the garcons at either end. That's all. It will be the same thing over again, and you will have had trouble your joy for expense. Indeed, I think there is much joy and celebration among the garcons and concierges when a lodger departs because they have the prospect of a successor who will be more liberal, at least for a while. One always tips generously at first, to ingratiate oneself into the garcon's tolerance.

Even the Site in France—the collective Frenchmen, so to speak—insist upon tips, as well as the individual Frenchmen, in this case, to call it "contributions indispensables" without the words and the words are stamped upon every box of matches you buy and every fraction of litre of tobacco upon which you squander your money. In Canada you get two boxes of matches for one cent; in Paris you pay two cents for one box. The difference is the state's tip, the "contribution indispensable."

But there is no use in kicking; it's part

of the game in Paris, and if you don't

like it, why don't come here. But if you do come, you must tip. You must tip the waiter who waits upon you, whether it is at your hotel, at the restaurant or at the cafe; whether you have a drink of ice water, a beer, or a seven course dinner. You must tip the barber who shaves you, and the cocher who drives you, and pay the full charge at the same time. You must tip the policeman who tells you

LOOKING GLASSES.

Modern Kinds Are Plated With Pure Silver.

There is a vast difference between the manner of making looking-glasses at the present day and that of a few years back. Formerly it took two or three days from the time a mirror was started until its completion, while now one day is quite sufficient. Then, too, the backs of mirrors were coated with mercury in the primitive methods, and at present sheets of pure silver are used instead.

The old looking-glasses reflected 60 to

65 per cent. of the light that fell upon them, and those of to-day reflect nearly 95 per cent. The mercury glass was affected by the heat and cold; the quicksilver would crack or melt and run off, and so completely spoiled its appearance and usefulness; but the modern method abolishes all failings.

"I'd like a job, sir, as waiter," said the applicant.

"You have done experience in waiting I suppose?" queried the restaurant proprietor.

"Indeed, I have."

"For how long?"

"Why, sir, I've taken meals at a restaurant for twelve years."

A Parisian House Kitchen

French Air of Elegance and Neatness In Its Furnishings.

Many of the Utensils Are For Show and Not Often Used.

HANDLING A GUN.

An Expert Gives Some Good Advice On
Carelessness.

From Forest and Stream.

In picking up your gun from lying flat, standing against anything, from a companion's boat, do not take hold of the muzzle and drag it toward you; take hold of it by the forestock. If you are only using one hand, if you are in the regular way grasp it when you go to shoot. In carrying your gun do not keep the muzzle directly behind you; throw the butt to the right or left, whichever shoulder you are carrying it on. This will bring the muzzle toward the opposite shoulder, thus rendering it easy to carry, as it will be resting on your neck and shoulder instead of on the small part of your shoulder, and with the muzzle upward will also lighten it a little.

I think there are more men shot with their own guns by taking them from a boat than in any other way. When you run your boat or canoe to the bank your gun is likely to be in the bow, which is the best place for it. Take hold of it by the forestock and step out. Put it in a safe place where you are sure it will not fall down. Then draw up your boat or do anything else you have to do; but do not let your gun stay in the boat until you have shouldered your pack and then catch hold of the muzzle, drag it up over the gunwale, hook the hammers and have it explode. It is likely to blow out your brains.

IT'S NICE TO BE A LAWYER.

"If I were to give you an orange," said Judge Foote, of Topeka, to D. O. McCray, "I would simply say, 'I give you the orange,' but should the transaction be entrusted to a lawyer to put in writing he would adopt this form: 'I hereby give, grant, and convey to you all my interest, right, title, and advantage of and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pits, and all right and advantages therein, with full power bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same, skin, pulp, pulp, on pits, anything before, and have it explode. It is likely to blow out your brains.'

WHISKEY FAMINE AT CRIME CENTRE

From the Smart Set.

"What kind of a town have you here, my friend?" asked a summer resort tourist from the city, addressing a sour-looking citizen of Yaphank who was sitting humped up and grunting in a chair on the porch of the tavern.

"Aw, this is the place," was the acrid reply, "where a couple of young idiots were married in a store window about a week ago, and also the place where the folks play croquet in golf clothes; it's the place where a

The Growth of Greenwood

A Review of What Has Been Done in the Various Camps.

Greenwood Board of Trade Report Deals With Some Interesting Facts.

The report of the Greenwood Board of Trade is of exceptional interest, giving as it does a great deal of attention to the development of the Boundary Country, which has in so short a time become one of the leading districts in British Columbia. This report is as follows:

In reviewing the prospects and conditions of the mining industry of the Boundary Creek District it is necessary to direct attention to several facts tending to show that a comparison with older and better developed mining districts would not be fair to the former unless due allowance were made for the attendant circumstances unfavorable to it. The lack of railway transportation facilities has heretofore involved heavy and almost prohibitory freight charges on machinery, plant, materials and mine stores. Power plants in use at its mines are consequently of comparatively small capacity and development work has necessarily been slow, the more so since the facilities necessary for the advantageous working of the mines can not be so speedily obtained where big bodies of generally low grade ore have to be opened up. Then, whilst the branch railway lines to several of the principal mines have lately been completed, the smelter at Greenwood is still only under construction and the Grand Forks smelter, though ready for blowing in, is not yet being connected by rail with the mines. Further, the district has not yet, except in two or three instances, had the benefit of the expenditure of any considerable amount of capital available, actual mining operations having been much restricted, whilst the absence of suitable transportation and smelting facilities has greatly retarded progress. The prospects for early improvement are, however, very encouraging. With transportation and ore reduction needs largely provided for, several of the mines settled down upon a producing basis and so encouraging the further expenditure of capital for their adequate equipment and more extensive operation the contemplated early resumption of work on properties that have been closed down and the general local experience that values improve with depth, the outlook is becoming increasingly satisfactory.

Within a radius of about eight miles of Greenwood there was a dozen mining camps, in each of which numerous mineral claims have been located. Of these camps there are five that, as a result of the comparatively large amount of development work done in them, have come into particular prominence. These are Deadwood, Greenwood, also known as Phoenix, Summit, Wellington and Central, or White's camp. Taking them in the order named, Deadwood claims first notice. Its principal mines are the Mother Lode, Sunset, Morrison and Buckhorn, all copper-gold properties. Among numerous other claims are the Ah There, Graghound, Great Hopes, Marguerite, the D. A. and Gold Bug. The last named two have narrow veins of rich ore in gold and silver. The following is a summary of the chief development work done in this camp:

Sinking Drifting and Cross-Raising, cutting, Feet

Mother Lode	730	2,965	3,955
Sunset and Silver	—	—	—
Crown	300	1,700	2,000
Morrison	200	800	1,000
Buckhorn	327	510	837
Ah There and Grey	—	—	—
Gold Bug	80	45	105
Great Hopes	90	45	45
Great Hopes	75	55	179
Marguerite	111	68	179
D. A. & Gold B. grp.	320	454	774
Total	2,200	6,662	8,871

There are six steam power plants in Deadwood camp. The Mother Lode has two 60-horse-power boilers, one large and two small hoisting engines, a straight line air compressor, five machine drills, steam pumps, electric light plant, safety cage and other mine equipment. Preparation is now being made to install in this mine a much larger plant, including two 100-horse power boilers, a 20-horse air compressor of 30-40 drills capacity, two iron safety cages, form gates and all requisite accessories. The Sunset plant includes two 80-horse power boilers, half of a 20-drill duplex air compressor, ten machine drills, one large and one small hoisting engine, safety cage, etc., etc. The Buckhorn has an 80-horse power boiler, half of a 10-drill duplex air compressor, 20-horse power hoisting engine, etc. The three remaining plants are smaller.

WELLINGTON CAMP. has four properties at work, the Athelstan, Winnipeg, Golden Crown and Hartford. The number of feet done in development is as under:

Sinking Drifting and Cross-Raising, cutting, Feet

Athelstan	105	280	2,455
Winnipeg	635	2,312	2,345
Golden Crown	461	1,882	2,343
Hartford	167	120	281
Total	1,448	4,624	6,072

The Winnipeg is down 330 feet and the Golden Crown 322 feet. Both have run drifts and cross-tunnels at several levels down to the 300-foot, and both report an ore vein over 30 feet in width at depth. Both mines have sent ore to the smelter. That from the Winnipeg rates values up to \$22,000 per ton, whilst Golden Crown ore is stated to run high. Both are equipped with steam boilers, hoists and pumps, air compressors, machine drills, etc. The Athelstan also has a power plant but of smaller capacity. The country rock here is of a dark feldspathic nature, while some of the principal ore bodies occur, and in the case of the Winnipeg vein the enclosing rock is serpentine; this is, however, only an altered gabbro. The ore in this camp is chiefly pyrrhotite near the surface, as depth is gained it becomes siliceous, and carries higher gold values. Between 40 and 50 men are employed in the camp.

GREENWOOD CAMP has had more development work done in it to date than any other camp in the district. The principal properties are the Miner-Graves group, including Old Ironsides, Knob Hill, Victoria and the Grey Eagle. The Dominion Copper Co.'s group, the more important claims of which are the Brooklyn, Steinwinder, Idaho and Rawhide; and the Snowshoe, Gold Drop and War Eagle, each owned by a separate company. Other promising claims in this are too numerous to detail here. Greenwood camp is noted for its big deposits which may not be fully appreciated as described as enormous of copper-gold ore. Values do not, as a rule, run high, the average value, for instance, of more than a million tons of ore blocked out in the Knob Hill having been placed by the mining superintendent at \$83 per ton. In nearly all cases with any depth the ore shows a general sameness of appearance, i.e., chalcocite with hematite (magnetite), and some from pyrites mixed with calcite and some quartz in a greenish, eruptive rock, showing considerable alteration and some-

times having a schistose structure. In some cases the ore bodies along their trend are capped with magnetic iron oxide through which is disseminated varying quantities (though as a rule small percentages) copper pyrites. The ore bodies appear to occur in contact with lime and diorite that have a general northerly and southerly trend in an easterly dip. Some of the ores are soft-dusting and all are well adapted for smelting. The number of feet of development work done on the leading properties is as follows:

Sinking Drifting and Cross-Raising, cutting, Feet

Old Ironsides	620	2,242	2,862
Knob Hill	528	2,561	3,089
Victoria	—	2,460	2,460
Grey Eagle	—	330	330
Brooklyn	340	1,710	2,050
Steinwinder	325	165	490
Idaho	50	50	50
Rawhide	—	400	400
Snowshoe	380	1,100	1,480
Gold Drop	395	1,510	1,905
War Eagle	242	190	432
Total	2,880	12,668	15,548

With the exception of the Idaho and the Rawhide, all the above named Greenwood camp properties are worked by power plants. The Miner-Graves properties are together equipped with three 80-horse power boilers, a 10-drill duplex air compressor, seven hoisting engines, seven pumps for various purposes, 12 machine drills, an electric lighting engine and dynamo and a lot more plant. Another 10-drill air compressor and two more 80-horse power boilers have been ordered and these will shortly be installed on the Knob Hill. The Snowshoe already supplied within an air compressor, three machine drills, locomotive boiler, steam hoist, pump, etc., is adding to its present plant a 70-horse power boiler and two more drills. The Gold Drop has a locomotive boiler, 4-drill air compressors and three machine drills, and the War Eagle has a similar plant to that on the Buckhorn. The Brooklyn and Steinwinder have three boilers, a 5-drill air compressor, two steam hoists, pump, etc.

The Old Ironsides No. 2 shaft, now down 400 feet is the deepest shaft in the district, and the Steinwinder has a 700-foot shaft. The Boundary Falls and neighboring claims occasionally show free gold. The American Boy, Ruby and Galcanda group, the last having arsenical iron and copper ores, are other well known claims. The ore in this camp occurs in veins from one to eight feet wide, giving good values and in some cases high silver values.

SKYLARK AND PROVIDENCE CAMPS

are situated in the vicinity of Greenwood. Narrow veins of ore, rich in gold and silver, are the chief characteristics of these camps. Ore has been shipped from the Providence, Strathmore, Last Chance and Skylark claims. The Last Chance is equipped with a steam power plant.

IN SMITH'S CAMP

quartz ore prevail, values being in gold and silver. The Republic group of four claims has had most work done on it in this camp. The Boundary Falls and neighboring claims occasionally show free gold. The American Boy, Ruby and Galcanda group, the last having arsenical iron and copper ores, are other well known claims. The ore in this camp occurs in veins from one to eight feet wide, giving good values and in some cases high silver values.

COPPER CAMP

has immense surface showiness of copper ore, but as yet only a very limited amount of development work has been done in the camp, the principal claims in which are the Big Copper and King Solomon. There is a small steam power plant on the latter claim. The copper deposits here occur in contact with lime and porphyry and show large surface outcrops of iron oxide (red hematite) and quartz. In some cases native copper, cuprite and some chalcocite are found.

Some excellent copper values are obtained.

LONG LAKE CAMP

contains chiefly gold quartz ores in which tellurides occur. The Jewel and Denoro are adjoining claims, operated by the same company, which has done the most development work in the camp. The Jewel shaft is down 350 feet. The mine is equipped with two boilers, together 75-horse power, 34-drill, eight line air compressor, three machine drills, steam boiler, pump, etc. A stamp mill and cyanide plant will probably be installed during the coming year. The development work done in Long Lake camp includes the following:

Sinking Drifting and Cross-Raising, cutting, Feet

Jewel and Denoro grp.	708	1,329	2,118
North Star	—	—	—
Enterprise	—	150	150
Lakeside	—	50	55
Total	708	1,329	2,118

OTHER CAMPS.

Seven miles up Boundary creek by the North road is Kimberley camp. A large number of claims have been located, but as yet development has gone on in only a small way, no large companies having taken hold of it. The ore here is heavy sulphide (copper and iron), and some pyrrhotite.

In West copper camp, nine miles northeast of Greenwood, a number of claims have been located. The ores are arsenical pyrites in a siliceous gangue, giving gold assays up to \$36 a ton.

Very promising camps are being opened up on the North Fork of the Kettle river and down the main Kettle river. In the vicinity of Beaverton on the West Fork of the Kettle river are some exceptionally fine showings and development work is being carried on actively. At Canyon creek on the main Kettle river there are extensive deposits of mica-schist; to the north of this again is the Lottie F., a very rich copper prospect. The whole of the country referred to is still in its infancy from a mining point of view, but is attracting a great deal of deserved attention, and numerous miners and prospectors are going in.

Story of

ing done from Bossburg and Penticton; the influx of population and travel to and fro; the active mining development that was carried on all sides; and the assurance of a smelter being erected almost within the limits of the city—all contribute to the results referred to.

"During the year buildings to the value of \$325,000 were erected; water works were constructed; fire department fully equipped; streets graded and sidewalked; and city buildings erected; electric lighting was provided at a cost of \$25,000.

"Of course, at the opening of railway traffic an amount of delayed freight was brought in which swelled the aggregate for the first two or three months to a degree that may be regarded as abnormal. The amount was extraordinary, while general traffic receipts exceeded even the anticipations of the railway officials themselves. For some months the freight shipped down the Arrow lakes for the Boundary country, three-fifths of which was consigned to Greenwood, was an average of 45 carloads a day. Passenger traffic is still well maintained.

"Since the first of the year a series of unusual circumstances operated to bring about a temporary depression. The war in South Africa has drawn vast sums of money from the usual channels of investment, increasing the demands elsewhere and raising the price of interest; the labor troubles in the Slocan and Rossland, though directly only slightly affecting the Boundary, had the indirect effect of disorganizing the mining market and discouraging the investment of capital and the development of properties; indeed this came the closing down of the War Eagle and Le Ro mines at Rossland, which produced a tremendous slump in the market and completed the slaughter of stocks, shattering confidence in the mines of British Columbia for the time being; added to these was the quarantining established owing to the outbreak of smallpox on the south side of the line, which reduced the volume of travel greatly; and as a climax to the chapter of calamities was the suspense created by an unprecedented and almost incomprehensible political situation. Such a set of conditions as has been described came just at a time when the district was least prepared to withstand it at a time when railway construction had caused when building and public improvements were practically at a standstill; and when, on the other hand, the mines were awaiting the completion of the smelters to commence to ship at a time in fact, when the pay rod of the country was at a minimum—the transition period between active speculation and the shipping stage.

To this amount we have to add 150,000 tons of oats, meat, hay, coal etc., which have been despatched from various ports in the United Kingdom, the colonies and abroad.

To deal with the postal and telegraphic work 570 telegraphists and 3,500 post-office men have been shipped to South Africa. The mails to that part of the world have, needless to say, been very largely increased, and on May 19, for instance, 313,416 letters, weighing over 700 pounds, and 131,508 newspaper packets were despatched to the army, representing 643 bags out of the total of 697, which made up the full mail to South Africa on that occasion.

Finally, to complete the transport, 536 officers and 10,807 non-commissioned officers and men have been brought back to England as invalids up to the end of May.

Truly, in spite of the faults which were committed at the outset of the campaign this is a work of which we may well be proud. There can be no doubt that it has done at least as much as our forces of arms in the field to uphold our prestige and exhibit our power to foreign rivals and critics.

Egypt, etc.—In all a total of about 20,000, which makes the grand total of fighting men landed in South Africa well over 200,000.

To the total of 36,000 horses sent from England must be added other 34,000 remounts from Australia, Argentina and New Orleans, and about 10,000 which went with the colonial contingents. Of mules over 75,000 have been despatched from New Orleans, and Mediterranean, India and other ports. Thus we arrive at a total of over 150,000 animals.

The average cost of these horses and mules (i.e., of those bought abroad for re-mounts) is estimated at £15 and £12 apiece respectively. As to cost of transporting the men from England to South Africa, no exact figures are obtainable, but it may be stated that one of the transports received £7,000 for its charter, and £1,6d. per head for all troops it carried. On this basis an approximate total sum may be easily arrived at viz., £14,000,000 sterling.

These figures, striking as they are, by no means exhaust the statistics relating to the transport, for, besides the men, horses, mules, guns and vehicles detailed above, there have been sent out 11 general hospitals, five stationary and 21 field hospitals and 18 larger companies, for the care of the wounded. These have been manned by 470 military and 360 civilian doctors and surgeons, 530 nurses, 3,500 royal army medical corps, 500 volunteers, 1,200 St. John ambulance corps and 130 militia ambulance corps, all of whom, not to mention the personnel of the several large private hospitals, have been carried from England, and others have been made up at the Cape. The weight of a general hospital and equipment, it may be added, is 412 tons, and of a stationary hospital 80 to 100 tons, so that the necessary ship space for this branch of the army's requirements is no small matter.

With regard to shipments of ammunition, tools and general munitions of war, the only figures available are those giving the tonnage engaged in various ships. From October 5, 1899, to April 28, 1900, 233,774 tons were engaged in 192 ships. This vast quantity of material was all sent out from England, and consignments are still going out day by day in the same proportion.

To this amount we have to add 150,000 tons of oats, meat, hay, coal etc., which have been despatched from various ports in the United Kingdom, the colonies and abroad.

To deal with the postal and telegraphic work 570 telegraphists and 3,500 post-office men have been shipped to South Africa. The mails to that part of the world have, needless to say, been very largely increased, and on May 19, for instance, 313,416 letters, weighing over 700 pounds, and 131,508 newspaper packets were despatched to the army, representing 643 bags out of the total of 697, which made up the full mail to South Africa on that occasion.

Finally, to complete the transport, 536 officers and 10,807 non-commissioned officers and men have been brought back to England as invalids up to the end of May.

Truly, in spite of the faults which were committed at the outset of the campaign this is a work of which we may well be proud. There can be no doubt that it has done at least as much as our forces of arms in the field to uphold our prestige and exhibit our power to foreign rivals and critics.

Bathing Suits

CHILDREN'S BIB OVERALLS.
TENTS FOR CAMPING.

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET.
COR, BROAD.
St. Alice Water

British Columbia's Natural
Mineral Water.

THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS
P. O. BOX 180. TELEPHONE 435.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large
variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy
the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and
Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed
by Competent Workmen

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862

The Making Of Long Cecil

Engineering Tells the Story of How Kimberley's Gun Was Manufactured.

Patient Ingenuity Overcame the Many Difficulties That Were Encountered.

Mr. Edward Goffe, a member of the staff of De Beers, tells the story of how he and Mr. George Labram made the big gun "Long Cecil" from back numbers of Engineering, during the time Kimberley was beleaguered, and thereby prevented the fall of that city, which would have had a disastrous effect on the progress of the war. The object in view, Mr. Goffe writes, in his paper to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, was to make a gun of greater power than those possessed by the garrison, which were 2.5-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns (7-pounds), and were not big enough to effectively reply to the enemy's 15-pounds, or to make any impression on his works. A gun of about 4 in. bore, firing a shell 25 pound to 30 pound weight, appeared to meet the case, and to be possible of construction. The possession of a billet of hammered mild steel (originally intended for shafting and ordered as such), 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and 10 feet long, and of several bars of Low Moor iron, in the workshops of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, really suggested to the late Mr. George Labram, chief engineer to the company, the possibility of making the gun, by boring the steel bar to form the tube, to be strengthened by rings shrunk on, made of the Low Moor iron. The resulting gun would evidently be of a type similar to an early "Armstrong"—heavy for the work done, compared with one of a more modern type; but in this case weight was the major point to be considered, ease and quickness of manufacture being perhaps the leading ideas. The first difficulty met with was the resistance of the military authorities to the attempt to make the gun; but this was hardly a mechanical difficulty, further referred to it may be out of place. However, on Christmas Day 1899, Mr. Rhodes, chairman of the company, gave the order to Mr. Labram to make the attempt. Work was immediately started, and then the difficulty consequent on ignorance, on the part of both Mr. Labram and Mr. Goffe, of practical gun design, was first met with; but several articles in issues of Engineering were of decided service to Mr. Labram and Mr. Goffe in the work of design, and they based their calculations more by comparison with the examples shown than by attempting the very complex calculations to be found in the text books, except in the matter of actual strength. During the progress of the work in the shops, assistance was also given in many details of gun-shop practice, the form of special tools used, etc., by several of the employees there, whose previous experience in Woolwich Arsenal, the Elswick works, and elsewhere, was willingly given to forward the work in hand.

The stock of powder in the town was of many kinds, ranging from "meated" to compressed cylinders 1-3/8 in. in diameter by 2 in. long. Most of it had been kept for a long time, much of it over 10 years for certain; but it did not appear to have deteriorated, still retaining a good glossy surface. A powder chamber of 4.25 in. bore just contained seven cylinders of powder, four of 1-3/8 in. in diameter, and three of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, their combined weight for 2 in. of length being just one pound. This was fixed upon, and to obtain a normal air-spacing, the length of chamber required to the work in the shops, assistance was also given in many details of gun-shop practice, the form of special tools used, etc., by several of the employees there, whose previous experience in Woolwich Arsenal, the Elswick works, and elsewhere, was willingly given to forward the work in hand.

The order to make the gun was given on Christmas Eve, 1899, and at the start of work next morning the billet of steel was taken into the machine shop. Most of the iron required on the work had to be temporarily withdrawn from the redoubts where they were stationed, forming part of the town guard. During the building of the gun and making of ammunition, the workshops were always under fire from the enemy, many shells, including 94-pounders, bursting around and passing over the building, none however, actually doing damage; but it was very trying for a man to stay at work at a lathe or other machine, hearing shells bursting around, and not knowing whether the next would come inside or not; and all those who had that experience deserve appreciative mention for the way in which they stuck to their posts.

Having described the gun, detailed illustrations of which are to be found in Engineering, Mr. Goffe adds that from the time of its being hauled over to the firing party on January 23, the gun was fired steadily, the only trouble being a tendency for the end of the breech-block to "upset" and get too tight in the screw. This was easily remedied by first easing the thread, and subsequently removing one and then two threads at the end. On Saturday night firing ceased as usual, Sunday being observed as a day of rest—from gun-firing—by the Boers. But at daybreak on Monday morning, the first shot fired by "Long Cecil" was productive of an extra loud and peculiar report, and the idea that something had gone wrong was general. A telephonic message came from the redoubt immediately afterwards and an examination showed that the second ring in the outer row had burst through the line in the vent-hole. The gun was at once sent down to the workshops for repair. To take off the first ring the foundry cupola was lighted, the gun hung from the crane with the breech in the sand, and a ring of metal run round the first ring, which in two or three minutes expanded and dropped off, releasing also the broken one, to replace which a forging was already in hand. On removing the gun from the sand, a further examination showed that the two rings of the first row immediately under the outer broken one were also fractured, these having broken straight across on alternate sides of the gun. To remove these necessitated a repetition of the process, one more outer ring—the third and the first inner ring having to be expanded. New forgings were put in hand, and opportunity was taken then to make a careful examination of the tube, but no flaw or crack of any sort could be detected, nor any change of dimensions beyond the slight barreling of the powder chamber already mentioned, which does not seem to have increased with subsequent firing.

LUMBER

Lake Bennett, Caribou & Closeleigh

SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Parties Building "Scows," Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

FOR PARTICULARS
APPLY TO

MILL-HAVEN LUMBER CO., MILL-HAVEN, Lake Bennett
P. G. COLEMAN,
A. D. LEWIS,
H. ANDERSON,

Skagway
Bennett
Caribou

GENERAL O'GRADY ITALY.

His Father Once Was in Command at Halifax.

Col. Richard O'Grady-Italy, D.S.O., the new general of the Canadian militia is in the prime of life, being only fifty-nine years of age. He is a Companion of the Bath and a member of the Distinguished Service Order, so that he comes to Canada with all the prestige that conspicuous gallantry in the field confers. Col. Italy is a son of the late General William O'Grady-Italy. He was born in 1841, and joined the army at the early age of seventeen years. He was on active service in Egypt in 1882, and for six years commanded the Hazara field force. In this campaign he won his Distinguished Service Order. In 1891 he became assistant adjutant at Belfast, where he remained for six years.

Colonel O'Grady-Italy is the son of General O'Grady-Italy, who in 1877 commanded Her Majesty's forces at Halifax. General O'Grady-Italy acted as administrator in the absence of Lord Dufferin at Washington, and it is said that the former seemed to be of opinion that it was not in any way bound to pay the slightest regard to the advice of the ministers unless it conformed to his own private judgment. The result was that the government found it impossible to get on with the public business, and it became necessary to inform Lord Dufferin of the state of things and secure his immediate return to Canada.

THROUGH THE WHIRLPOOL

A Foolhardy Trip at Niagara By a Danish Inventor.

From the Toronto Globe.

Captain Nissen, alias P. M. Bowser, successfully navigated the Whirlpool rapids this afternoon July 9. He has had endless trouble to get his craft into the river below the falls, and has worked incessantly since its arrival on June 30.

The Foolkiller struck the first small breakers, bow first, and rode them very prettily, Bowser waving his handkerchief. The next huge she made was small into a large one opposite the Incline railway, broadside, and Bowser could plainly be seen dashing against the sides of the cockpit. His hat, which he had a moment before pulled down tight on his head, was torn off and went sailing down on the crest of the tossing and surging waves. The "dorley" went bow first, then stern first, and then broadside, under and on top of the mountain of tossing waters. Each time the brave little boat, true to its designer's trusts, righted itself. Everyone stood breathless waiting to see it smashed to atoms when it struck the big, tearing, tossing mountain of water opposite the foot of the whirlpool rapids promenade. As it neared the death hole of Capt. Webb the seething rapids sucked the "dorley" into its jaws like a clip, broadside, keel upwards. The iron bar, weighing 1,250 pounds, fastened at rods at the bottom, was on top, high in the air. Bowser clung to dear life on the sides of the cockpit. Hundreds of tons of water in its greatest fury completely submerged the "dorley" and its occupant for some seconds. A moment later the boat was through right side up, and Bowser, waving his hand to tell the people he was still all right in his boat, went riding on the crest, and under each successive rapid. Cheering broke out that reechoed up the gorge, announcing that the boat had passed the whirlpool all right, near the Canadian side. Smash it went again against the pile of rock, bounding back each time as it struck unharmed. Then into the whirlpool amongst the driftwood it went with its master. At 5:04 p.m., when it entered the centre of the pool, it struck the centre swirl broadside, and was sucked right in and stood upright a second, then was completely submerged, and then shot out a few feet. It went the circle of the pool four times. Large poles and logs shot up in his very teeth, meaning sure destruction if one of them struck his craft when falling back into the water. One large piece of a bridge chased him around the swirl, occasionally catching the "dorley," smashing into it. Hundreds of people watched the performance of the "dorley" in the pool. Finally it reached the outside circle at a point about midway around the Canadian bend, known as "Gravel Rock," and when the "dorley" was about 50 feet from shore, Howard Lake, Arch. Donald and a young lad named Fuller swam out and Bowser threw them a rope and they towed the "dorley" into shore at 5:55 p.m., being just 51 minutes in the pool. Bowser was shivering and shaking, being chilled to the bone. He was given dry clothing and taken up to the top of the bank and came direct to the Windsor House.

He was seen afterwards and gave the following description of his trip:—When he first struck the rapids he felt happy and confident it would be easy, but when the third big rapid hit him it was unexpected and nearly knocked his head off, knocked him breathless, filling his lungs with water. He did not know exactly if his boat was upside down or not, and was only afraid once, that was when he entered the centre of the pool; he thought it was all day with him, as he expected his boat and himself would be crushed to pieces amongst the timber and logs swirling around. When he passed the entrance to the whirlpool he shot by a boy who was sitting with a pole in his hand fishing in an eddy close to shore, and bad-frightened the lad. Bowser said the force of the rapids was far greater than he anticipated. To-day's trip was not for a wager, but in view of the Pan-American Exhibition next year. He could prove to the world his lifeboat he built three years ago could navigate the rapids safely, and he intended to have a line of such boats constructed for taking parties through next year, and make a barrel of money out of it. He had conceived the idea about two years ago, but since his experience today he will not go into the excursion business through the rapids.

"You married me for my money!" she exclaimed.

"Oh, well," he replied soothingly, "don't blame me. I couldn't get it any other way."

"Not at all, sir," replied the student. "Not at all. The questions are quite clear. It is the answers that bother me."

Ida. But why do you not like the picture of a hammock in the corner of your stationery?"

May. I don't know, dear; but you see it seems to suggest a falling out."—Chicago News.

"I regret to say that my daughter can't sing a note."

"But does she think she can?"

"No, she knows she can't."

"Then there's no reason why you should regret it. If she doesn't become a social favorite I miss my guess."—Chicago Post.

"I regret to say that my daughter can't sing a note."

"But does she think she can?"

"No, she knows she can't."

"Then there's no reason why you should regret it. If she doesn't become a social favorite I miss my guess."—Chicago Post.

"I regret to say that my daughter can't sing a note."

"But does she think she can?"

"No, she knows she can't."

"Then there's no reason why you should regret it. If she doesn't become a social favorite I miss my guess."—Chicago Post.

"I regret to say that my daughter can't sing a note."

"But does she think she can?"

"No, she knows she can't."

"Then there's no reason why you should regret it. If she doesn't become a social favorite I miss my guess."—Chicago Post.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.
B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria, B.C.

BOOK EXCHANGE,
CASTIMORE'S, 884 Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C.; Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR.
C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc., 1 Taunton street.

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street, alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 118 Superior street; Telephone 171.

HARDWARE.
E.G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TIRE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd.—Spratt & Gray—Engines, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 10 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAIFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 223.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS.

MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Comox street, near Store street. Works telephone 031, residence telephone 100.

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals: Kodaks, Pocos, Koronas, cameras, plates, films, etc. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1883, 114 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200.—Largest estab., country orders solicited, 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 233 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street. AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies, 111 Comox street.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKNELL & KEN MILLING CO., Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

HOTELS.

RADMINTON HOUSE, rates \$2 and \$2.50.

STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

TRETHEWY & BRITTAIN, Bank of B.N.A., Building, Hastings street.

The Strand Hotel

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West Vancouver B.C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths. Best \$2.00 a Day House in Vancouver. F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION

TO THE BOARD OF LICENSING COMMISSIONERS FOR ITS NEXT SITTING FOR A LICENSE TO TRADE IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE IN THE WINE AND LIQUOR TRADE ON THE PREMISES SITUATE ON THE NEARBY CORNER OF DOUGLAS AND VIEW STREETS, IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA, AND KNOWN AS THE VERNON HOTEL.

DATED THIS 17th DAY OF JULY, 1900.

FORBES GEO. VERNON,
By his attorney in fact, A. W. Jones.

Attest,

Swinton & Oddy, 106 Govt. St.

\$40,000 TO LEAN ON MORTGAGE.

In large and small amounts on improved real estate....

Swinton & Oddy, 106 Govt. St.

Ida. But why do you not like the

100

Men's Odd Coats and Vests.

Half Price for Cash this week.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,



A Few of Those

Halifax Tweed Suits
At \$4.90 Still Left

White Canvas Tennis Shirts and Pants.

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

68 and 70 Yates Street, Victoria.

IN THE REALM OF LABOR.

LIFTERS AND LEANERS.

There are two kinds of people on earth today, just two kinds of people—no more, I say; Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth You must first know the state of his conscience and health; Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man Not the happy and sad, for the swift-flying years Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears; Not the two kinds of people on earth that I mean Are the people who lift and the people who lean. Wherever you go you will find the world's masses Are always divided in just the two classes, And, oddly enough, you will find too, I ween There is always one lifter to twenty who lean. In which class are you? Are you easing the load Of overtaxed lifters who toll down the road? Or are you a leaner who lets others bear Your portion of labor and worry and care? —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken has given notice that in the Legislature on Wednesday next he will move:

"That, in the opinion of this house, all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-leasing of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of provincial public funds, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service and to all parties now performing services for the government."

From Citizen and Country (Toronto). Here is a prediction. His name will be Hon. Elliott S. Rowe before he leaves British Columbia.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, B.A., is editor-appointee of the Dominion government prospective Labor Gazette. At Vienna Mr. King was whining away thinking of the fact that the position of labor editor or statistician to the horny-handed sons of toil was his. Mr. King once wrote an essay for his god-father, on sweat-shops. Outside of this achievement his next best qualification is that he is son of his father—John King Q.C., of Osgoode Hall—a very influential man. By the way, Mr. King's god-father is the Hon. Mr. Mulock, postmaster-general, and promoter of the Gazette.

Tom Mann is an exceptional British Socialist. In fact he is the only one of prominence in England to-day who supports the government policy of armaments. While declaring himself a rabid Socialist, Mr. Mann says he believes it is an absolute necessity that Britain's military forces should be made more powerful—powerful enough to prevent the Russian, the Turk, the German, or the Frenchman invading England and repeating the tyranny they are exercising to-day over their own subjects.

The scarcity of maid-servants is felt world over. The condition is remediless, and likely to remain so. Factory, shop and office employment appears to be more congenial to the average girl, even if the remuneration is less, which is undoubtedly so, all things considered. The wages paid domestics in a few countries may be of interest. In England the wage is said to be about \$60 per annum, in France \$60, Germany the same. In Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Italy it is a little less, about \$50. In Switzerland the average is \$90. In the United States \$150 a year would be about the average and Canada a very little below. The highest wages paid domestics is in Cape Colony, \$210 a year. The Cape is somewhat similarly conditioned in this respect to British Columbia; the only difference being that Zulus instead of Chinamen are employed as domestics in South Africa. In the Australian colonies the average in New South Wales is highest—\$190 a year and the lowest in South Australia, \$125. Of course, board and lodging are always provided.

The telephone girls of Seattle are on strike and the whole town is with them. That the girls will win everybody admits. Before the Seattle Central Labor Union the other night one of the strikers declared: "Not one of the girls will ever go back until three who were discharged for maintaining a principle are re-instated." The old saying "when a woman says she

The ballot is the poor man's Bayonet—Citizen & Country (Toronto). Perhaps it is his bayonet; but his manipulation of the thing makes it look very much like a boomerang.

The scotch lassie, Elsie Tyson, who till recently earned her living as a domestic in San Francisco, has been interviewed

20 Dozen

Boys' Straw Hats.

10c. each for cash this week



Balbriggan Underwear

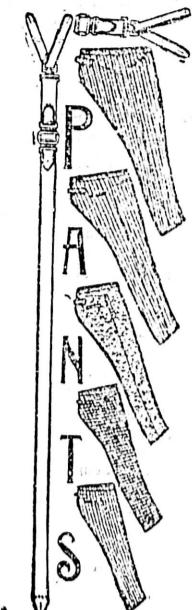
50 Dozen

35c.

Fast Black Sox

12c. a Pair.

5c., 10c., 15c.
Pair.



BATHING TRUNKS

BOYS' KNICKERS 25c PAIR.

The ballot is the poor man's Bayonet—Citizen & Country (Toronto). Perhaps it is his bayonet; but his manipulation of the thing makes it look very much like a boomerang.

The scotch lassie, Elsie Tyson, who till recently earned her living as a domestic in San Francisco, has been interviewed

city. This one they want closed.

The boilermakers strike in Montreal has become general involving 2,000 men. Chinese residents of San Francisco have demanded \$2,000,000 as compensation for losses sustained through sanitary measures.

Twenty-five thousand clothing makers on East Side, New York, have decided to demand higher wages, and the strike will commence on Monday.

The shoe factories in Quebec will suspend operations unless the Marsh trouble is settled at once. The difficulty in the Marsh shoe factory arises out of the refusal of the old employees to work with some new hands introduced.

Two thousand solicitors are engaged by the trades and labor unions of St. Louis canvassing the city and collecting contributions for the striking street railway men's bus lines. In addition to collecting funds for this purpose the solicitors are expected to ascertain what proportion of the population favors trades and labor unions.

Jas. Wilkes has been re-elected president of the 6th division of the Western Federation of Miners, and Jas. Devine re-elected secretary.

The plumbers of Winnipeg are on strike.

All the armed force Newfoundland can muster is being utilized to protect the lives of non-unionists, who are taking the places of strikers.

INDIGNITIES TO STATUES.

At the Paris Exposition They Cut Them to Fit and Put Them in Boxes.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette.

It will be readily understood that the exhibition authorities have often to conciliate highly conflicting interests. On two occasions of late they have been called on in rather amusing circumstances to exercise their judgment and diplomacy.

The question at issue in one case concerned a collection of statuettes. The collection is the property of Prince Oakthorpe, a most distinguished Russian traveller and ethnologist. It consists of unique specimens, admirably fashioned in bronze, of the idols venerated by the Mongols of Central Asia. The statuettes were lent by the prince to figure in the Russian Asiatic section, and there for a time the entire collection was on view. Unhappily, Mongolian and European ideas on the subject of the proprieties are not identical, and the extraordinary realism of many of the idols was a constant source of scandal. Fathers of families kept writing to the management to protest against an exhibition which they declared was an outrage on common decency, and ladies fled from the abominable spectacle in horrified indignation. The management, though anxious to put an end to the scandal, were much embarrassed, since to have returned the statuettes to their owner would have mortally offended a most important personage, who into the bargain is a Russian Prince. A way has been found out of difficulty. A coffee of sufficiently Mongolian appearance has been procured, and the offending statuettes have been packed within it. The most incongruous object in the stand labeled "Mongolian Idols" is thus a big box, and perplexed visitors, ignorant of the contents, regard with bewilderment this wooden image of an unheard-of kind.

An equestrian statue by M. Victor Peter has given rise to a series of most delicate negotiations. The statue was one of two ordered to fill the recesses on either side of the main entrance to the Grand Palais. M. Peter made a slight miscalculation of the space at his disposal, and when it was attempted to put up the statue in its place it was found to be too long by a few inches. The sculptor at once appealed to M. Thomas, the architect of the Grand Palais, for permission to make in the wall of the building the slight excavation which would allow him, so to speak, to stable his steed. M. Thomas, however, held up his hand in horror at this sacrilegious notion of scooping a small hole in his edifice, and flatly refused the permission demanded. The matter was referred to the management, and to the surprise of everybody acquainted with the quarrel, judgment has just been given against the sculptor. He has received notice that he must dock his horse of its tail and carve off a slice of the animal's hindmost portions. Rarely can more ignominious fate have been reserved for a statue.

A paper made of seaweed is a growing industry in France. It is so transparent that it has been used in place of glass.

The Grand Trunk employees have contributed \$6,029 to the Patriotic Fund.

The Chicago Masons' and Builders association is being sued by the Union Pressed Brick Company for \$100,000 damages, caused by the recent strike, instigated by the association, to the Chinese imprisoned for non-payment of the laundry tax, providing they take out their leases for 1900.

An effort is being made by the Greenwood Trades Council to balk an increasing influx of Chinese into that city.

Greenwood barbers want the Lord's shop but one close on Sunday in that

REAL SERVICE.

"Thank You, Mr. Kruger, All the Same." You defied us Mr. Kruger, with your ultimatum rude,

And you've played the plious patriot with heaps of platitudes;

And some of us believed your warlike notions raw and crude,

That was when we didn't know your little game;

But since you've taught us something that before we only guessed,

That the guns that we depended on were not the very best;

And you've put our Tommy Atkins and his leaders to the test—

So it's thank you, Mr. Kruger, all the same!

You have proved to every nation that is looking on to-day,

And you've shown it to Great Britain in a more apparent way,

That our soldiers, from their leaders down,

can work as well as play—

And they had the chance to do it when it came;

The test is tough, but Tommy will overcome it in the end,

While of all the foreign nations that to worship us pretend,

We have found those which hate us,

and those that would befriend—

So it's thank you, Mr. Kruger, all the same!

We were once inclined to wear a smile of confidence serene,

When our colonies were spoken of as loyal to the Queen,

But you've taught us something of them—daring, ready, true, and keen—

And we know that they'll support the Empire's cause,

From the far-off ends of earth, from clearing, shanty, and backwood,

They have come to serve their Mother as true sons of Britain should,

But we never dreamt they'd do it till you showed us that they could—

So it's thank you, Mr. Kruger, all the same!

Oh, we're really more obliged to you than words can say, indeed—

For you've shown us how our Volunteers will hurry to our need—

As a hundred regiments that we could name;

You've awakened us, united us more closely than of yore,

Every battle that you fought us, we received it more and more;

And Britain is now Greater than she ever was before—

So it's thank you, Mr. Kruger, all the same!

—

"What," asked the stage-struck youth, "is the first thing I must do to become a great actor?"

"Acquire a lot of mannerisms that you can cling to through life," replied the manager.

—

"I understand he had the best of the debate," said one spectator.

"Yes," said the other. "He made everybody so sleepy they couldn't talk back!"—Washington Star.

—

Milliner. This hat will last you several seasons, Miss Flyhigh.

Miss Flyhigh. Oh, I don't want that kind of a hat; show me one that won't be fit to be seen in about four weeks.—Chicago Record.

—

"Oh, John, listen! Eatables have gone up in price."

"Isn't that just my luck; we're living on credit now, and I suppose that when I'm in condition to pay my bills things will all be down again!"—Chicago Record.

—

We have done a good deal of good Printing, Lithographing and Bookbinding, we are still doing it, and we are ready to do good Printing, etc., for you.

The Colonist.

Job Printing
Lithographing
Bookbinding
Embossing

Label Printing
Varnishing
and....
Brass Signs

BRASS SIGNS.

To Merchants, Lawyers, Doctors, Dentists

and all others requiring a neat, inexpensive and everlasting Sign or Door Plate

We have decided to add this Branch to our Business, having the services of a first-class mechanic. We are prepared to guarantee all work.

We will be pleased to give you quotations. Send us size of Plate and description of lettering required.

Painted Wood Signs are now very much out of date. A nice neat Brass surface clearly and neatly cut sign will last forever and look much handsomer.

The Colonist

Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd. Lty.

We have done a good deal of good Printing, Lithographing and Bookbinding, we are still doing it, and we are ready to do good Printing, etc., for you.

At this Season of the Year

Many People Suffer from Summer Complaint.

In this condition they use different remedies, principally those that tend to check the usual diarrhoea.

In doing this they overlook the fact that they have not eliminated from the bowels the poisons which caused the trouble.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken in the early stages of any trouble of the stomach and bowels, relieves them from these poisonous substances, and prevents and cures all such irregularities. Whether taken medicinally or as a beverage, Abbey's Effervescent Salt is better and more healthful than any mineral water, and costs less.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.